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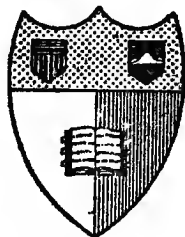
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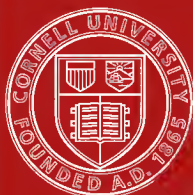
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Malay self-taught by the natural method



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Marlborough's Self-Taught Series.

Malay Self-Taught

By the Natural Method.

—WITH—
Phonetic Pronunciation.



THIMM'S

SYSTEM

BY

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1920.

Dedicated to

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON.
MR. RICHARD JAMES WILKINSON, C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA,

WHO, AS INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, F.M.S.,
IN 1904, INITIATED THE MALAY COLLEGE,
KUALA KANGSAR, WHERE I RECEIVED MY
HIGHER EDUCATION, BOTH IN ENGLISH AND
IN MALAY.

A. M.

PREFACE.

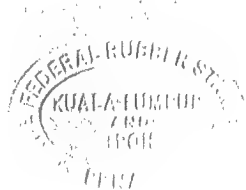
THE Malay language is spoken not only in the Malay Peninsula, but also at most of the principal towns and ports in Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, with just such a slight variation in different places as not to make a Malay of one place totally helpless in another. It is also the *lingua franca* among the various races that inhabit those places. It is to be noted, therefore, that the "dialect" treated in this work is that in vogue among the educated Malays in British Malaya; and though each State has its own dialectic peculiarities, the educated class can understand and make themselves understood wherever they go in the Malay region.

This handbook is prepared more particularly for those English-speaking persons who wish to acquire the language by themselves with the least expenditure of time and labour. Whilst it is primarily intended to enable residents and travellers in Malaya to gain sufficient conversational power to carry them through the commonplaces of everyday life, it is hoped that the grammatical notes, idiomatic expressions, and the introduction to the Malay characters will be found effectual in affording students with higher ambitions a sound foundation in their knowledge of the Malay language. Further, there are explanatory notes that indicate whether the grammatical rules given are for literary or colloquial Malay or both. By "colloquial Malay" is meant the language used by the natives in speaking with foreigners, especially Europeans.

ABDUL MAJID.

Matang, 1920.

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MALAY SELF-TAUGHT.

INTRODUCTION.

Romanized Spelling.—The system of Romanized Spelling adopted herein is that of the Government of the Federated Malay States, the principles of the system being as follows :—

1. The Roman letters used are given their English values as regards consonants and their Italian values as regards vowels.

2. The peculiar Malay indeterminate vowel is represented by *er* (see *Phonetic System* below).

3. The peculiar Arabic letters ذ, ض, and ظ, which necessarily occur in Malay words of Arabic origin, are represented by *dz*, *dl*, and *tl* respectively (see *Phonetic System* and *Malay Characters*).

4. No distinction is made between the soft and the strong *t* (ت and ط), *s* (س and ص), *h* (ه and ح), *k* (ك and ق), for the reason that Malays, educated or uneducated, do not distinguish these sounds in daily practice, except in writing, as then the distinction indicates scholarship (see *Phonetic System* and *Malay Characters*).

5. In final syllables ending with consonants the following rules¹ are observed as regards the vowels to be used :—

o with *h*, *k*, and *ng*, but *u* with the other consonants, e.g. *taroh*, *mabok*, *burong*; *kurus*, *jarum*, *bakul*, *tutup*, *ribut*, etc.

e with *h* and *k*, but *i* with the other consonants, e.g. *tasek*, *puteh*; *katil*, *bukit*, *habis*, *kirim*, etc.

¹ Malay has only three vowels—one corresponding with *a*; one for a sound intermediate between *o* in “loth” and *u* in “put”, sometimes more like the *o* and sometimes more like the *u*; and similarly one between *i* in “pin” and *e* in “pen”. The complexity of Rule 5 above is by no means unnecessary; the rule was constructed to give as true a representation as possible of the actual Malay sounds taking the country as a whole.

But when the penultimate vowel is *e* or *o*, the final syllable should contain *e* or *o* in preference to *i* or *u*, e.g. *pohon* (not *pohun*) and *gesel* (not *gesil*).

6. (a) Derivative words as far as possible retain the form of the words from which they are derived.

(b) In prefixes, *ka-* and *sa-* are used when they represent the contracted form of *kapada* (to) and *satu* (one) respectively, e.g. *ka-hadapan* = *kapada hadapan* (to the front or forward) and *sa-orang* = *satu orang* (one man). But *kě* and *sě* are used when other than those meanings are intended by them as in *kěkayaan* (wealth) and *sěkurang* (now).

Phonetic System. — Marlborough's well-known Phonetic System of spelling is used in this work, and it is to be noted that this system chiefly differs from that of the Romanized spelling in the use of the vowels.

Roman Vowels.	Pronunciation.	Phonetics used.
a	when long, like the first <i>a</i> in "Java", "lava" .	ah
	when short, like the second <i>a</i> in "Java", "lava" .	ah
	when followed by <i>h</i> (to be pronounced), the Roman <i>ah</i> is represented by	ah
e	when long, like <i>a</i> in "lady" .	eh
	when short, as in "ten"	eh
	when followed by <i>h</i> (to be pronounced), the Roman <i>eh</i> is represented by	eh
i	when long, like <i>ee</i> in "meet" or "glee" .	ee
	when short, as in "dim"	i
o	always short, as in "only"	oh
	when followed by <i>h</i> (to be pronounced), the Roman <i>oh</i> is represented by	oh
u	as in "put", or like <i>oo</i> in "good"; also as in "moon"	oo
ě	as in "taken"	er
	but when it is almost silent and the two consonants joined are as if blended into one sound, like <i>bl</i> in "bleat", an apostrophe is used	

¹ *r* (italic) silent.

The Diphthongs.

ai	like <i>y</i> in "my" or <i>i</i> in "kite"	.	.	.	.	i
au	like <i>ow</i> in "how"	.	.	.	.	ow

For other diphthongs combinations of phonetic equivalents are used, e.g.—

<i>dua</i>	a combination of the Roman sounds of <i>u</i> and <i>a</i>					<i>dooah</i>
<i>duit</i>	"	"	"	<i>u</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>dooit</i>
<i>bueh</i>	"	"	"	<i>u</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>booeh</i>
<i>siul</i>	"	"	"	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>siool</i>
<i>dia</i>	"	"	"	<i>i</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>deeah</i>
<i>përiok</i>	"	"	"	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>p'riohk</i>

As to the difference between the soft and the strong *s*, *t*, *h*, and *k*, which is not indicated in the Romanized Spelling, the strong sounds are represented in the Phonetics by *ṣ*, *ṭ*, *ḥ*, and *ḳ* respectively, as this will help students to distinguish them in transliterating. This method of differentiation is the one adopted by the (European) Committee for the Study of Oriental Languages (see Romanized Spelling 4, above).

In the case of the peculiar Arabic sounds represented in the Romanized Spelling by *dz*, *dl*, and *tl*, it is perhaps impossible for readers who do not care to study the Romanized system to ascertain at a glance what sounds these combinations of letters represent; they are therefore represented in the Phonetics by *sz*, *dh*, and *ṣ* respectively, these being the nearest equivalents to them in English (see Romanized Spelling, 3).

Hyphens.

Hyphens are used in the Phonetics for dividing words into syllables to facilitate correct pronunciation.

Accent.

The tonic accent or stress is not very marked in Malay; and in the Phonetics the syllable on which the accent falls is indicated by a dash (') at the end of it, thus *suka*, *soo'kah*. When the dash is not placed on any syllable, as sometimes happens in dissyllabic words, there is to be no tonic accent at all, the two syllables being of equal length; e.g. *bulu*, *boo-loo*.

THE MALAY CHARACTERS.

Malay is written from right to left. There are in all thirty-three letters in the Alphabet, which is in reality the Arabic Alphabet with a few additions for sounds not found in Arabic. The form of the letters changes according to their position and connexion with other letters; some letters cannot be joined to others that come after them, while others can be joined both ways. The following table shows these forms:—

Names.	Forms of the Letters.				Equivalents and Pronunciation.
	Isolated.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.	
Alif	ا	ا			<i>a</i> , as in "father"
Ba	ب	ب	ب	ب	<i>b</i> , as in "but"
Ta	ت	ت	ت	ت	<i>t</i> , as in "tub"
Tha ¹	ث	ث	ث	ث	<i>th</i> , as in "thin"
Jim	ج	ج	ج	ج	<i>j</i> , as in "jam"
Cha ²	چ	چ	چ	چ	<i>ch</i> , as in "chin"
Ha ³	ح	ح	ح	ح	<i>h</i> , strong in back of throat
Kha ¹	خ	خ	خ	خ	<i>kh</i> , stronger than <i>ch</i> in Scotch word "loch"
Dal	د	د			<i>d</i> , as in "dim"
Dzal ¹	ذ	ذ			<i>dz</i> , like <i>s</i> in "this" with just a suggestion of <i>z</i>
Ra	ر	ر			<i>r</i> , as in "rat". (Final <i>r</i> is not <i>trilled</i> .)
Zai	ز	ز			<i>z</i> , as in "zebra"
Sin	س	س	س	س	<i>s</i> , as in "sun"
Shin ¹	ش	ش	ش	ش	<i>sh</i> , as in "shin"
Ṣad ³	ص	ص	ص	ص	<i>s</i> , strongly articulated

Names.	Forms of the Letters.				Equivalents and pronunciation.
	Isolated.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.	
Dlad ¹	ض	ض	ض	ض	<i>dl</i> , a sort of aspirated <i>d</i> , pronounced something like the combination of <i>dth</i>
Ta ³	ط	ط	ط	ط	<i>t</i> , strongly articulated
Tla ¹	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	<i>tl</i> , a strongly articulated palatal <i>z</i>
Aim ¹	ع	ع	ع	ع	' <i>a</i> or ' <i>e</i> when followed by <i>i</i> or <i>u</i> , also when final, pronounced more in the throat
Ghin ¹	غ	غ	غ	غ	<i>gh</i> , a guttural sound (like German <i>r</i>)
Nga ²	ڠ	ڠ	ڠ	ڠ	<i>ng</i> , as in "singing"
Fa ¹	ف	ف	ف	ف	<i>f</i> , as in "father"
Pa ²	پ	پ	پ	پ	<i>p</i> , as in "pen"
Kaf ³	ق	ق	ق	ق	<i>k</i> , a deep guttural <i>k</i>
Kaf	ك	ك	ك	ك	<i>k</i> , as in "king"
Ga ²	گ	گ	گ	گ	<i>g</i> , as in "go", always hard
Lam	ل	ل	ل	ل	<i>l</i> , as in "let"
Mim	م	م	م	م	<i>m</i> , as in "man"
Nun	ن	ن	ن	ن	<i>n</i> , as in "name"
Wau	و	و	و	و	<i>u</i> or <i>w</i> , as in "put", "water" respectively
Ha	ه	ه	ه	ه	<i>h</i> , as in "hot"
Ya	ي	ي	ي	ي	<i>i</i> or <i>y</i> , as in "him", "penny" respectively
Nya ²	ن	ن	ن	ن	<i>ny</i> , like <i>ni</i> in "onion"

Notes on the Characters.

¹ These characters do not occur in words of purely Malay origin, but in words borrowed from Arabic or Persian; they are therefore often corrupted in colloquialism, especially by ill-educated Malays; thus—

th, often pronounced as *s*, e.g. *Thalatha* (Tuesday) = *Salasa*.

kh, often pronounced as *k* or *h*, e.g. *khobar* (news) = *kabar*; and *takhta* (throne) = *tahta*.

dz, often pronounced as *z*, e.g. *'udzur* (indisposed) = *uzur*.

sh, often pronounced as *s*, e.g. *shurga* (heaven) = *surga*.

dl, often pronounced as *d* or *l*, e.g. *fědluli* (care) = *fěduli*, and *redla* (approve) = *rela*.

tl, often pronounced as *z* or *l*, e.g. *tlalim* (unjust) = *zalim*, and *tlohor* (midday) = *lohor*.

'a, often pronounced as *a* (or as *i* or *u* when the *'* is followed by either of those letters) or as *k* when it comes at the end of a syllable, e.g. *'azimat* (talisman) = *azimat*, *'ilmu* (knowledge) = *ilmu*, *'umur* (age) = *umur*, *tama*, (greedy) = *tamak*.

gh, often pronounced as *r*, e.g. *ghaib* (disappear) = *raib*.

f, often pronounced as *p*, e.g. *fikir* (think) = *pikir*; indeed, the Malays never use the *p* form, ف, in writing, but use ف for both *p* and *f*.

Further, there are two letters not given in the foregoing table—

(1) لا (lam-alif), which is really a combination of ل (lam) and ا (alif).

(2) ʾ (hamzah), which serves as ك (*k*) when it comes at the end of a word, as in *pokok* (tree) = فوكوك (not فوكوك); and as ا (*a*) in *kékayaan* = ككياان; also in *iněrekaitu* (they) = مريكيت.

² These letters are not found in the Arabic Alphabet.

³ See Romanized Spelling, 4, and Phonetic System.

⁴ ق (*k*) occurring at the end of a Malay word must not be pronounced hard even in aiming at scholarly accuracy, but very soft like *k* in "bookcase".

MALAY SPELLING.

As the Malays have adopted the Arabic Alphabet, so have they also adopted the Arabic rule of spelling; that is to say, they omit the vowels, which are ا, ي, and و, whenever their sounds in a syllable are short. This rule may be taken as a general principle in the spelling of Malay. At any rate, that was the standard to be found in the early Malay literature; but modern writers sometimes insert the vowels when they serve to remove ambiguity, except in the case of words borrowed from Arabic.

No one has as yet attempted to lay down any hard-and-fast rules of spelling in Malay; and if one tries to fix them by existing literature, a rule will have many exceptions, perhaps as numerous as the words that follow it. Therefore the best advice one can give to those desirous of learning to write Malay correctly is to learn the spelling of each word by heart. At all events, that is the dictum of the best authorities. The following rules, however, may be found helpful to beginners:—

Rule 1. When a word begins with ي or و as a vowel, a silent ا is written before the ي or و; e.g.—

Word.	Malay Spelling.	Roman Letter-equivalents.
<i>ikan</i> (fish)	ايکن	ai-kn
<i>esok</i> (to-morrow)	ايسق	ai-sk
<i>ular</i> (snake)	اولر	au-lr
<i>orang</i> (man)	اورغ	au-rng

Rule 2. Words of two syllables of equal length ending with the sound of ي or و generally use both the vowels; e.g.—

<i>kayu</i> (wood)	کايو	ka-yu
<i>pagi</i> (morning)	فاکي	pa-gi
<i>suku</i> (a quarter)	سوکو	su-ku
<i>hari</i> (day)	هاري	ha-ri
<i>malu</i> (shame)	مالو	ma-lu

Rule 3. Words of two or more syllables ending with the sound of *l* generally drop the *l*; e.g.—

Word.	Malay Spelling.	Roman Letter-equivalents.
<i>luka</i> (hurt)	لوك	lu-k
<i>kata</i> (say)	كات	ka-t
<i>siapa</i> (who)	سياپ	sia-p
<i>kita</i> (we)	كيت	ki-t
<i>mata</i> (eyes)	مات	ma-t
<i>bapa</i> (father)	باف	ba-p
<i>kělapa</i> (coco-nut)	كلاف	kla-p
<i>kěpala</i> (head)	كفال	kpa-l

Rule 4. When a syllable with the sound of *l* ends with a consonant it generally omits the *l*; e.g.—

<i>tambat</i> (tie)	تمبت	tm-bt
<i>barang</i> (thing)	بارغ	ba-rng
<i>makan</i> (eat)	ماكن	ma-kn
<i>tidak</i> (not)	تيدق	ti-dk
<i>koyak</i> (tear)	كويق	ko-yk
<i>kakak</i> (sister)	كاكق	ka-kk

Rule 5. When the vowel *ي* or *و* is used in one syllable, the succeeding syllable omits it; e.g.—

<i>fikir</i> (think)	فيكر	fi-kr
<i>pohon</i> (tree)	فوهن	po-hn
<i>pukul</i> (hit)	فوكل	pu-kl
<i>gosok</i> (rub)	كوسق	go-sk
<i>kodok</i> (frog)	كودق	ko-dk

Rule 6. The indeterminate vowel *ě* never has a rendering in Malay writing ; e.g.—

Word.	Malay Spelling.	Roman Letter-equivalents.
<i>sědap</i> (pleasant)	سدف	s-dp
<i>bělah</i> (split)	بله	b-lh
<i>běli</i> (buy)	بلي	b-li
<i>lěmbab</i> (moist)	لمبب	lm-bb
<i>běsar</i> (big)	بسر	b-sr
<i>gělap</i> (dark)	گلف	g-lp

Rule 7. In the addition of the prefix *ka-* or *sa-* (see Romanized Spelling 6 (b)), the vowel *a* is not represented by *l* in Malay writing ; e.g.—

<i>sa-orang</i> (a man)	سئورغ	s-orng
<i>sa-těngah</i> (a half)	ستغه	s-tng h
<i>sa-bilah</i> (a piece)	سميله	s-bi-lh
<i>ka-situ</i> (thither)	كسيتو	k-si-tu
<i>ka-bělakang</i> (to the back)	كبلاكخ	k-bla-kng
<i>ka-hadapan</i> (to the front)	كهدافن	k-h-da-pn

Rule 8. When adding a suffix to a word, e.g. *-lah*, *kan*, or *an*, the last syllable in the root word is generally lengthened, and therefore takes a vowel in the derivative word ; e.g.—

Root Word.	Malay Spelling.	Derivative Word.	Malay Spelling.
<i>kaya</i>	كاي	<i>kěkayaan</i>	ككياان
<i>kata</i>	كات	<i>pěrkataan</i>	فركتان
<i>itu</i>	ايت	<i>itu-lah</i>	ايتوله
<i>ada</i>	اد	<i>ada-lah</i>	اداله
<i>ingat</i>	ايقت	<i>ingatan</i>	ايقتان
<i>luka</i>	لوك	<i>lukakan</i>	لوكاكن

Rule 9. Words reduplicated are marked with the Arabic figure ۲ (2) ; e.g.—

Word.	Malay Spelling.
<i>kupu-kupu</i>	کوفو ۲
<i>labi-labi</i>	لابي ۲
<i>kura-kura</i>	کورا ۲

Rule 10. To represent the Romanized sounds of *ai* or *au*, the Malay letter (ا) is placed between the Malay letters representing *a* and *i* or *u* ; e.g.—

Romanized.	Malay.
<i>kain</i> (cloth)	کائين
<i>main</i> (play)	مائين
<i>daun</i> (leaf)	داون
<i>laut</i> (sea)	لاوت

BRITISH MALAYA.

The following States and Settlements are comprised in British Malaya :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Singapore. | (x) Johore. |
| (ii) Penang. | (xi) Kelantan. |
| (iii) Province Wellesley. | (xii) Tringganu. |
| (iv) Malacca. | (xiii) Kedah. |
| (v) Dindings. | (xiv) Perlis. |
| (vi) Perak. | (xv) Sarawak. |
| (vii) Selangor. | (xvi) British North Borneo. |
| (viii) Negri Sembilan. | (xvii) Labuan. |
| (ix) Pahang. | |

VOCABULARIES.

The World and Nature (*Dunia dan Lěmbaga-nya*).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Air	<i>udara</i>	oo-dah'rah
climate	<i>hawa</i>	hah'wah
cloud	<i>awan</i>	ah'wah'n
dew	<i>ěmbun</i>	erm-boon'
earth	<i>bumi</i>	boo'mee
east	<i>timur</i>	tee'moor
eclipse	<i>gěrhana</i>	gerr-hah'nah ¹
fire	<i>api</i>	ah'pee
fog	<i>kabut</i>	kah'boot
hail	<i>hujan batu</i>	hoo'jah'n bah'too
ice	<i>ayer batu</i>	ah-yer bah'too
light	<i>chuacha</i>	chooah'chāh
lightning	<i>kilat</i>	kee'lah't
moon	<i>bulan</i>	boo'lah'n
moonlight	<i>těrang bulan</i>	t'rah'ng boo'lah'n
north	<i>utara</i>	oo-tah'rah
rain	<i>hujan</i>	hoo'jah'n
rainbow	<i>pělangi</i>	p'lah'ngēe ¹
shade	<i>naung</i>	now'ng
sky	<i>langit</i>	lah'ngit ¹
snow	<i>thalji</i>	thah'l'jee
south	<i>sělatan</i>	s'lah'tah'n
star	<i>bintang</i>	bin'tah'ng
sun	<i>mata-hari</i>	mah'tah hah'ree
thunder	<i>pětir</i>	p'teer
—, rolling	<i>guroh</i>	goo'roh
universe	<i>'alam</i>	'ah'lah'm
west	<i>barat</i>	bah'raht
wind	<i>angin</i>	ah'ngin ¹

Land and Water (*Tanah dan Ayer*).

Bank	<i>těbing</i>	t'bing
bay	<i>tělok</i>	t'loh'k
beach	<i>pantai</i>	pahn'ti

¹ *g* must always be pronounced hard as in *get*.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
canal	<i>těrusan</i>	t'roo'sahn
cape	<i>tanjong</i>	tahn'johng
coast	<i>těpi laut</i>	t'pee' lowt
continent	<i>běnua</i>	bernooah'
current	<i>harus</i>	hah'rooss
ebb-tide	<i>ayer surut</i>	ah-yer soo'root
hill	<i>bukit</i>	boo'kit ["allow"]
island	<i>pulau</i>	poo'low ("low" as in
lake	<i>tasek</i>	tah'sekk
mainland	<i>tanah bėsar</i>	tah'nah b'sahr'
mountain	<i>gunong</i>	goo'nohng
ocean	<i>lautan</i>	lowt'tahn
peninsula	<i>sěmėnanjong</i>	s'mernahn'johng
rapids	<i>jěram</i>	j'rahm'
river	<i>sungai</i>	soo'ngi
sand	<i>pasir</i>	pah'seer
sandbank	<i>běting</i>	b'ting'
sea	<i>laut</i>	lowt
spring (of water)	<i>mata ayer</i>	mah'tah ah-yer
storm	<i>ribut</i>	ree'boot
—, big	<i>taifun</i>	tī'foon
stream	<i>anak sungai</i>	ah'nahk soo'ngi
tide, high	<i>ayer pasang</i>	ah'yer pah'sahng
—, low	<i>ayer timpas</i>	ah'yer tim'pahss
valley	<i>lěmbah</i>	lerm'bah
water	<i>ayer</i>	ah'yer
—, fresh	<i>ayer tawar</i>	ah'yer tah'wah
—, salt	<i>ayer masin</i>	ah'yer mah'sin
waterfall	<i>ayer těrjun</i>	ah'yer terr'joon
wave	<i>ombak</i>	ohm'bahk

Minerals and Metals

(*Běnda-běnda galian*).

Brass	<i>těmbaga</i>	term-bah'gah
chalk	<i>kapur</i>	kah'poor
clay	<i>tanah liat</i>	tah'nah leeah't'
coal	<i>arang batu</i>	ah'rahng bah'too
copper	<i>těmbaga</i>	term-bah'gah
glass	<i>kacha</i>	kah'chah
gold	<i>ěmas</i>	'mahss
—, alloyed	<i>suasa</i>	sooah'sah

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
gold ore	<i>emas urai</i>	'inahss' oo'ri
iron	<i>besi</i>	b'see'
lead	<i>timah hitam</i>	tee'mah hee'tahm
lime	<i>kapur</i>	kah'poor
marble [silver	<i>marmar</i>	mahr-r-mahr-r
mercury, quick-	<i>raksa</i>	rahk'sah
nickel	<i>pargul</i>	pahr'gool
silver	<i>perak</i>	peh'rahk
steel	<i>besi baja</i>	b'see' bah'jah
stone	<i>batu</i>	bah'too
stones, precious	<i>permata</i>	perr-mah'tah
coral	<i>'akek</i>	'ah'kehk
diamond	<i>intan</i>	een'tahn
emerald	<i>zamrud</i>	zahn'rood
pearl	<i>mutiara</i>	moo-teeah'rah
ruby	<i>délima</i>	d'lee'mah
sapphire	<i>nilam</i>	nee'lahm
turquoise	<i>firus</i>	fee-rooz'
tin	<i>timah</i>	tee'mah
— ore	<i>bijeh</i>	bee'jeh
zinc	<i>timah hitam</i>	tee'mah hee'tahm

Animals, Birds, Fishes, etc.

(*Binatang, Unggas, Ikan dan lain-lain*).

NOTE.—For Gender see *Outline of Grammar*, Rule 3, p. 65.

Bear	<i>běruang</i>	b'rooahng'
beast	<i>binatang</i>	bee-nah'tahng
calf	<i>anak lembu</i>	ah'nahk lerm'boo
cat	<i>kuching</i>	koo'ching
chicken	<i>anak ayam</i>	ah'nahk ah'yahm
civet	<i>musang</i>	moo'sahng
claw	<i>kuku</i>	koo-koo
cock, hen	<i>ayam</i>	ah'yahm
cockatoo	<i>kakatur</i>	kah'kah-tooah'
cow, bull	<i>lembu</i>	lerm'boo
crab	<i>kētam</i>	k'tahm'
crow	<i>gagak</i>	gah'gahk
cuttle-fish	<i>sotong</i>	soh'tohng
deer, stag	<i>rusa</i>	roo'sah
dog, bitch	<i>anjing</i>	ahn'jing

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
donkey	<i>kaldai</i>	ka'h'di
dove, big	<i>tēkukur</i>	t'koo'koor
—, small	<i>mērbok</i>	merr'boh'k
—, white	<i>balam</i>	bah'lah'm
duck, drake	<i>itek</i>	ee'teh'k
eagle	<i>lang, rajawali</i>	lah'ng, rah'jah-wah'lee
eel	<i>bēlut</i>	b'loot
elephant	<i>gajah</i>	gah'jah
—trunk	<i>bēlalai</i>	b'lah'li
—tusk	<i>gading</i>	gah'ding
falcon	<i>rajawali</i>	rah'jah-wah'lee
feather, fur	<i>bulu</i>	boo-loo
goat	<i>kambing</i>	kah'm'bing
goose, gander	<i>angsa</i>	ah'ng'sah
hawk	<i>lang</i>	lah'ng
horn	<i>tandok</i>	tahn'doh'k
horse, mare	<i>kuda</i>	koo'dah
—, hoof of	<i>kuku</i>	koo-koo
lion	<i>singa</i>	see'ngah
lobster	<i>udang galah</i>	oo-dah'ng' gah'lah
monkey	<i>monyet</i>	moh'nyeht
mouse, rat	<i>tikus</i>	tee'kooss
owl	<i>burong hantu,</i> <i>jampok</i>	boo'roh'ng hahn'too, jah'm'poh'k
oysters	<i>tiram</i>	tee'rah'm
parrot	<i>nuri</i>	noo'ree
peacock	<i>mērak</i>	m'rah'k
pig	<i>babi</i>	bah'bee
pigeon	<i>mērpai</i>	merr-pah'tee
—, wild	<i>punai</i>	poo'ni
pomfret	<i>barwal</i>	bah'wah'l
prawn	<i>udang</i>	oo'dah'ng
quail	<i>puyoh</i>	poo'yoh
rabbit	<i>arnab</i>	ahr'nah'b
rhinoceros	<i>badak</i>	bah'dah'k
shark	<i>jērong</i>	j'roh'ng'
sheep	<i>biri-biri</i>	bee-ree bee-ree
shrimp	<i>udang gēragau</i>	oo'dah'ng g'rah'gow
skate	<i>pari</i>	pah'ree
snipe	<i>bērkek</i>	ber'r'keh'k
sparrow	<i>pipit</i>	pee'pit

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
stork	<i>bangau</i>	bah'ngow
swallow	<i>layang-layang</i>	lah'yahng lah'yahng
swan	<i>undan</i>	oon'dahn ["how"]
tiger	<i>harimau</i>	hah-ree'mow (as in
tortoise	<i>kura-kura</i>	koo'rah koo'rah
turtle, river	<i>tuntong</i>	toon'tohng
—, sea	<i>pěnyu</i>	p'nyoo'
whale	<i>ikan paus</i>	ee'kahn powss
wing	<i>sayap, kěpak</i>	sah'yahp, k'pahk
wolf	<i>sěrigala</i>	s'ree-gah'lah

Insects and Reptiles

(*Binatang tērbang, mēlata dan mēnjalar*).

Ant	<i>sěmut</i>	s'moot'
—, red	<i>kěrěngga</i>	k'rerng'gah
—, white	<i>anai-anai</i>	ah'ni ah'ni
bee	<i>lēbah</i>	l'bah
honey	<i>manisan lēbah.</i>	mah-nee'sahn l'bah
wax	<i>lilin lēbah</i>	lee'lin l'bah
beetle	<i>kumbang</i>	koom'bahng
bug	<i>kutu</i>	koo-too
butterfly	<i>kupu-kupu, rama-rama</i>	koopoo-koopoo, rahmah-rahmah
caterpillar	<i>ulat bulu</i>	oo'lah't boo-loo
centipede	<i>halipan</i>	hah-lee'pah'n
chameleon	<i>sumpah-sumpah</i>	soom'pah-soom'pah
crocodile	<i>buaya</i>	booh'yah
firefly	<i>kělíp-kělíp</i>	k'lip'-k'lip'
flea	<i>kutu anjing</i>	koo-too ahn'jing
fly	<i>lalat</i>	lah'lah't
frog	<i>katak, kodok</i>	kah'tahk, koh'dohk
grasshopper	<i>bělalang</i>	b'lah'lahng
lizard	<i>chěchak</i>	cher'chahk
locust	<i>bělalang</i>	b'lah'lahng
louse	<i>pijat-pijat</i>	pee'jacht-pee'jacht
mosquito	<i>nyamok</i>	nyah'mohk
sandfly	<i>agas</i>	ah'gahss
scorpion	<i>kala</i>	kah'lah
snail	<i>siput</i>	see'poot
snake	<i>ular</i>	oo'lahr

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
spider	<i>labah-labah</i>	lah'bah lah'bah
spider's web	<i>sarang labah-labah</i>	sah'rahng lah'bah
sting	<i>sēngat</i>	s'ngaht' [lah'bah
tadpole	<i>gērudu</i>	g'roo'doo
toad	<i>katak puru</i>	kah'tahk poo-roo
wasp	<i>tēbuan</i>	t'booahn'
worm	<i>ulat</i>	oo'laht
—, earth-	<i>chaching</i>	chah'ching

Trees, Plants, Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables

(*Kayu, Buah, Bunga dan Sayur-sayuran*).*

Almonds	<i>badam</i>	bah'dahm
bark (of tree)	<i>kulit</i>	koo'lit
barley	<i>bēras bēlanda</i>	b'rahss b'lahn'dah
bean	<i>kachang</i>	kah'chiahg
branch	<i>dahan</i>	dah'ha/n
bunch	<i>tandan</i>	tahn'dahn
cabbage	<i>kubis</i>	koo'biss
cane	<i>rotan</i>	roh'tahn
sugar-cane	<i>tēbu</i>	t'boo'
cinnamon	<i>kayu manis</i>	kah'yoo mah'niss
cocoanut	<i>kēlapa, nyiur</i>	k'lah'pah, nyioor'
corn	<i>gandom</i>	gahn'dohm
cornflour	<i>tēpong gandom</i>	t'pohng gahn'dohm
cucumber	<i>timun</i>	tee'moon
date	<i>khurma</i>	khoorr'mah
fern	<i>paku</i>	pah'koo
fruit	<i>buah</i>	booah'
garlic	<i>barwang puteh</i>	bah'wahng poo'teh
ginger	<i>halia</i>	hah'leeah
gourd	<i>labu</i>	lah'boo
grape	<i>anggur</i>	ahng'goor
grass	<i>rumput</i>	room'poot
hay	<i>rumput kēring</i>	room'poot k'ring'
jasmine	<i>mēlor</i>	m'lohr'
leaf	<i>daun</i>	down [in "how"]
lemon	<i>limau nipis</i>	lee'mow nee'piss (as
maize	<i>jagong</i>	jah'go/hng
melon (water)	<i>mēlikai, tēnikai</i>	m'lee'ki, t'mee'ki
moss	<i>lumut</i>	loo'moot

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
mushroom	<i>chëndawan</i>	chern-dah'wahn
nutmeg	<i>pala</i>	pah'lah
nuts	<i>bëran</i>	b'rah'ngahn
olive	<i>saitun</i>	zi'toon
onion	<i>bawang</i>	bah'wahng
orange	<i>limau manis</i>	lee'mow mah'niss
pea	<i>kachang</i>	kah'chahng
pineapple	<i>nanas</i>	nah'nahss
plantain	<i>pisang</i>	pee'sahng
pomegranate	<i>dëlima</i>	d'lee'mah
potato	<i>ubi këntang</i>	oo'bee kern'tahng
raisin	<i>kismis</i>	kiss'miss
rice (unhusked)	<i>padi</i>	pah'dee
— (husked)	<i>bëras</i>	b'rahss
— (cooked)	<i>nasi</i>	nah'see
root	<i>akar</i>	ah'kah
rose	<i>ayer mawar</i>	ah'yer mah'wahr
rubber	<i>gëtah</i>	ger'tah
shoot (of tree)	<i>puchok</i>	poo'chohk
spinach	<i>bayam</i>	bah'yahm
tapioca	<i>ubi kayu</i>	oo'bee kah'yoo
teak	<i>jati</i>	jah'tee
thorn	<i>duri</i>	doo'ree
tomato	<i>tërong Eropah</i>	t'rohng Eh-roh'pah
turnip	<i>lobak</i>	loh'bahk
twig	<i>ranting</i>	rah'n'ting
vegetable	<i>sayur</i>	sah'yoor

Colours (Warna).

Black	<i>hitam</i>	hee'tahm
blue	<i>biru</i>	bee'roo
brown	<i>hitam manis</i>	hee'tahm mah'niss
green	<i>hijau</i>	hee'jow
grey	<i>këlabu</i>	k'lah'boo
light (pale)	<i>puteh puchat</i>	poo'teh poo'chaht
pink	<i>merah muda</i>	meh'rah moo'dah
purple	<i>ungu</i>	oo'ngoo
scarlet	<i>merah tua</i>	meh'rah tooah'
white	<i>puteh</i>	poo'teh
yellow	<i>kuning</i>	koo'ning

Times and Seasons (*Waktu dan Musim*).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Afternoon	<i>pětang</i>	<i>pertahng'</i>
autumn	<i>musim buah</i> ¹	<i>moo'sim booah'</i>
dawn	<i>fajar</i>	<i>fah'jahr</i>
day	<i>hari</i>	<i>hah'ree</i>
daybreak	<i>dinihari</i>	<i>dee'ni-hah'ree</i>
daytime	<i>siang</i>	<i>siahng'</i>
evening	<i>pětang</i>	<i>per'tahng</i> [mah
full moon	<i>bulan pěrnama</i>	<i>boo'lahn perr-nah'-</i>
hour	<i>jam</i>	<i>jahm</i>
half-an-hour	<i>sa-těngah jam</i>	<i>sah-terngah' jahm</i>
midday, noon	<i>těngah hari</i>	<i>terngah' hah'ree</i>
midnight	<i>těngah malam</i>	<i>terngah' mah'lahm</i>
minute	<i>minit</i>	<i>mee'nit</i>
month	<i>bulan</i>	<i>boo'lahn</i>
night	<i>malam</i>	<i>mah'lahm</i>
second	<i>sa'at</i>	<i>sah'ahť</i>
spring	<i>musim bunga</i> ¹	<i>moo'sim boo'ngah</i>
summer	<i>musim panas</i> ¹	<i>moo'sim pah'nahss</i>
sunrise	<i>matahari naik</i>	<i>mah'tah-hah'ree nik</i>
sunset	<i>matahari mati</i>	<i>mah'tah-hah'ree</i>
		<i>mah'tee</i>
time	<i>waktu, masa</i>	<i>wahk'too, mah'sah</i>
to-day	<i>ini hari</i>	<i>ee'nee hah'ree</i>
to-morrow	<i>esok</i>	<i>eh'sohk</i>
day after to-	<i>lusa</i>	<i>loo'sah</i>
to-night [morrow	<i>ini malam</i>	<i>ee'nee mah'lahm</i>
twilight	<i>sěnja-kala</i>	<i>sern'jah kah'lah</i>
week	<i>minggu</i>	<i>ming'goo</i>
winter	<i>musim sějok</i> ¹	<i>moo'sim ser-johk'</i>
year	<i>tahun</i>	<i>tah'hoon</i>
yesterday	<i>samalam</i>	<i>sah-mah'lahm</i>

Note.—The Malays also divide the “day” into five parts for prayers. These are as follows:—

1. dawn till sun-	<i>suboh</i>	<i>soo'boh</i>
2. midday [rise	<i>tlohor</i>	<i>zoh'hohr</i>
3. afternoon	<i>'asar</i>	<i>'ah'sahr</i>
4. sunset	<i>maghrib</i>	<i>mah'gh'rib</i>
5. dusk till dawn	<i>'isha</i>	<i>'ee'shak</i>

¹ There are no fixed seasons in Malaya as in Europe, and these are only Malay renderings.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Sunday	<i>ahad</i>	ah'haħd
Monday	<i>ithnin</i>	ith'nin
Tuesday	<i>thalatha</i>	thah-lah'thaħ
Wednesday	<i>rabbu</i>	rahb'boo
Thursday	<i>khamis</i>	khaħ'miss
Friday	<i>juma'at</i>	joom'aħt
Saturday	<i>sabtu</i>	sahb'too

MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

Note.—The Malays use the English names for the months of the year as reckoned in Christian countries. The Mohammedan months, used by the Malays, are named as follows :—

NO. OF DAYS.	MONTH-NAMES (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
30	<i>Muharram</i>	moo-hahr'rahm
29	<i>Safar</i>	sah'fahr
30	<i>Rabi'ul-awal</i>	rah-bee'ool-ah'wahł
29	<i>Rabi'ul-akhir</i>	rah-bee'ool-ah'kheer
30	<i>Jamad-il-awal</i>	jah-mah'dil-ah'wahł
29	<i>Jamad-il-akhir</i>	jah-mah'dil-ah'kheer
30	<i>Rajab</i>	rahj'jahb
29	<i>Sha'aban</i>	shah'k'bahñ
30	<i>Ramadlan</i>	rah'mah-dhañ
29	<i>Shawal</i>	shah'wahł
30	<i>Dzulka'idah</i>	szool'kah-'ee-dah
29	<i>Dzulhijjah</i>	szool'hij'jah

Note.—(i) These are lunar months. (ii) There are only 354 days in the Malay or Mohammedan year; and the first year began on July 16, A.D. 622.

Town and Country

(*Pëkan dan Kampong*).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Bridge	<i>jambatan</i>	jahm-bah'tahn
bush	<i>sëmak</i>	sermahk
cemetery	<i>përkuburan</i>	perr-koò-boo'rahñ
church	<i>gëreja</i>	g'reh'jah
country	<i>nëgëri</i>	nerg'ree
court of justice	<i>mahkamah</i>	mah'kah-mah
courtyard	<i>halaman</i>	hah-lah'mahñ

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
ditch	<i>parit</i>	pah'rit
dust (road)	<i>abu jalan</i>	ah'boo jah'lahn
farm	<i>ladang</i>	lah'dahng
farmer	<i>pēladang</i>	p'lah'dahng
fence	<i>pagar</i>	pah'gahr
field	<i>padang</i>	pah'dahng
footpath	<i>jalan lima kaki</i>	jah'lahn lee'mah kah'
foot-pavement	<i>kaki lima</i>	kah'kee lee'mah [kee
forest	<i>hutan rimba</i>	hoo'tahn rim-bah
garden (flower)	<i>taman (bunga)</i>	tah'mahn (boo'ngah)
gate	<i>pintu gērbang</i>	pin'too gerr'bahng
grave	<i>kubur</i>	koo'boor
hospital	<i>rumah sakit</i>	roo'mah sah'kit
house	<i>rumah</i>	roo'mah
hunter	<i>pēmburu</i>	perm'boo-roo
hut	<i>pondok</i>	pohn'dohk
lane	<i>lorong</i>	loh'rohng
library	<i>kutub-khanah</i>	koo'toob khah'nah
market	<i>pasar</i>	pah'sahr
mile	<i>batu</i>	bah'too
mill	<i>kelang</i>	keh'lahng
mosque	<i>mēsjid</i>	mers'jid
mud	<i>lumpur</i>	loom'poor
palace	<i>istana</i>	is-tah'nah
peasant	<i>orang dusun</i>	oh'rahng doo'soon
plough	<i>tēnggala</i>	terng-gah'lah
pond	<i>kolam</i>	koh'lahm
railway	<i>jalan kēreta api</i>	jah'lahn k'reh'tah ah'
— train	<i>kēreta api</i>	k'reh'tah ah'pee [pee
rice-field	<i>bēndang, paya</i>	bern'dahng, pah'yah
river	<i>sungai</i>	soo'ngi
road	<i>jalan</i>	jah'lahn
school	<i>sēkolah</i>	s'koh'lah
shepherd	<i>gēmbala</i>	germ-bah'lah
shop	<i>kēdai</i>	k'di
stable	<i>sētal kuda</i>	s'tahl' koo'dah
street	<i>jalan</i>	jah'lahn
theatre	<i>wayang</i>	wah'yahng
timber	<i>kayu</i>	kah'yoo
tower	<i>mēnara</i>	mer-nah'rah
town	<i>pēkan</i>	per-kahn'

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
village	<i>kampung</i>	<i>kahm'pohng</i>
wall	<i>tembok</i>	<i>tem'bohkk</i>
well	<i>périgi, tēlaga</i>	<i>p'ree'gee, t'lah'gah</i>
wood, a	<i>hutan</i>	<i>hoo'tahn</i>

Mankind : Relations

(*Pērsaudaraan Manusia*).

Note.—For Gender, see *Outline of Grammar*, Rule 3, p. 65.

Age	<i>'umur</i>	<i>'oo-moor'</i>
aunt	<i>ēmak saudara</i>	<i>'mahk sow-dah'rah</i>
bachelor	<i>bujang</i>	<i>boo'jahng</i>
boy, girl	<i>budak</i>	<i>boo'dahk</i>
bride, bridegroom	<i>pēngantin</i>	<i>per-ngahn'tin</i>
brother (elder)	<i>abang</i>	<i>ah'bahng</i>
— (younger)	<i>adek</i>	<i>ah'dehk</i>
brother-in-law, } sister-in-law }	<i>ipar</i>	<i>ee'pahr</i>
child	<i>anak</i>	<i>ah'nahk</i>
cousin (first)	<i>sa-pupu</i>	<i>sah-poo'poo</i>
— (second)	<i>dua pupu</i>	<i>dooah' poo'poo</i>
father	<i>bapa</i>	<i>bah'pah</i>
father-in-law	<i>bapa mēntua</i>	<i>bah'pah mern'tooah</i>
grandchild	<i>chuchu</i>	<i>choo-choo</i>
grandfather, } grandmother }	<i>datok</i>	<i>dah'tohk</i>
husband	<i>suami, laki</i>	<i>sooah'mee, lah'kee</i>
maiden	<i>anak dara</i>	<i>ah'nahk dah'rah</i>
man, woman	<i>orang</i>	<i>oh'rahng</i>
marriage	<i>kahwin, nikah</i>	<i>kah'win, nee'kah</i>
mother	<i>ēmak</i>	<i>'mahk</i>
mother-in-law	<i>ēmak mēntua</i>	<i>'mahk mern'tooah</i>
nephew, niece	<i>anak saudara</i>	<i>ah'nahk sow-dah'rah</i>
orphan	<i>anak yatim</i>	<i>ah'nahk yah'tim</i>
parents	<i>ibu bapa</i>	<i>ee'boo bah'pah</i>
relation	<i>saudara</i>	<i>sow-dah'rah</i>
servant	<i>orang gaji</i>	<i>oh'rahng gah'jee</i>
sir, madam	<i>ēnche'</i>	<i>ern'chehk</i>
sister (elder)	<i>kakak</i>	<i>kah'kahk</i>
— (younger)	<i>adek</i>	<i>ah'dehk</i>
son, daughter	<i>anak</i>	<i>ah'nahk</i>

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
son-in-law, daughter-in-law }	<i>ménantu</i>	mer-nahn'too
uncle	<i>bapa saudara</i>	bah'pak sow-dah'rah
widow	<i>janda</i>	jahn'dah
widower	<i>bujang</i>	boo'jahng
wife	<i>istëri, bini</i>	is't'ree, bee'nec
youth, a	<i>orang muda</i>	oh'rahng moo'dah

The Human Body

(*Lëmbaga Tuboh*).

Ankle	<i>mata kaki</i>	mah'tah kah'kee
arm	<i>lëngan</i>	ler-ngahn'
back	<i>bëlakang</i>	b'lah'kahng
beard	<i>janggut</i>	jahng'goot
belly	<i>përut</i>	p'root'
blood	<i>darah</i>	dah'rah
body	<i>badan, tuboh</i>	bah'dahn, too'boh
bone	<i>tulang</i>	too'lahng
bowels	<i>tali përut</i>	tah'lee p'root'
brains	<i>otak</i>	oh'tahk
breast, chest	<i>dada</i>	dah'dah
breath	<i>nafas</i>	nah'fahss
cheek	<i>pipi</i>	pee-pee
chin	<i>dagu</i>	dah'goo
ears	<i>tëlinga</i>	ter-lee'ngah
elbow	<i>siku</i>	see'koo
eyebrow	<i>këning</i>	ker-ning'
eyelash	<i>bulu mata</i>	boo-loo mah'tah
eyelid	<i>këlopak mata</i>	k'loh'pahk mah'tah
eyes	<i>mata</i>	mah'tah
face	<i>muka</i>	moo'kah
fingers	<i>jari</i>	jah'ree
foot	<i>kaki</i>	kah'kee
forehead	<i>dahi</i>	dah'hee
hair	<i>rambut</i>	rahm'boot
hand	<i>tangan</i>	tah'ngahn
head	<i>këpala</i>	ker-pah'lah
heart	<i>jantung</i>	jahn'tohng
heel	<i>tumit</i>	too'mit
kidneys	<i>buah pinggang</i>	booah' ping'gahng

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
knee	<i>lutut</i>	loo'toot
leg	<i>kaki</i>	kah'kee
limb	<i>anggota</i>	ahng-goh'tah
lips	<i>bibir</i>	bee'beer
liver	<i>hati</i>	lah'tee
lungs	<i>paru-paru</i>	pah'roo pah'roo
mole	<i>tahi lalat</i>	tah'hee lah'lah
moustache	<i>misai</i>	mee'si
mouth	<i>mulut</i>	moo'lout
nails	<i>kuku</i>	koo-koo
navel	<i>pusat</i>	poo'sah
neck	<i>leher</i>	leh'hehr
nose	<i>hidong</i>	hee'dohng
palm (of hand)	<i>tapak tangan</i>	tah'pahk tah'ngahn
shoulders	<i>bahu</i>	bah'hoo
side	<i>rusok</i>	roo'sohk
skin	<i>kulit</i>	koo'lit
sole (of foot)	<i>tapak kaki</i>	tah'pahk kah'kee
spine	<i>tulang belakang</i>	too'lahng b'lah'kahng
stomach	<i>pěrut</i>	p'root'
temples	<i>pělipis</i>	p'lee'piss
throat	<i>kěrongkong</i>	k'rohng'kohng
thumb	<i>ibu jari</i>	ee'boo jah'ree
toe	<i>ibu kaki</i>	ee'boo kah'kee
tongue	<i>lidah</i>	lee'dah
tooth	<i>gigi</i>	gee-gee (g <i>hard</i>)
waist	<i>pinggang</i>	ping'gahng
whiskers	<i>jambang</i>	jahm'bahng
wrist	<i>kělang tangan</i>	k'lahng' tah'ngahn

Ailments (*Pěnyakit Badan*).

Ague	<i>děnam kura</i>	der-mahm' koo'rah
asthma	<i>lělah</i>	ler-lah'
biliousness	<i>sěmėlit</i>	ser-mer-lit'
blind	<i>buta</i>	boo'tah
chicken-pox	<i>chachar</i>	chah'chahr
cholera	<i>hawar, sampar</i>	hah'wahr, sah'm'pah
cold, a	<i>salasěma</i>	sah'lah-sermah
colic	<i>chika</i>	chee'kah
consumption	<i>batok kěring</i>	bah'tohk k'ring'

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
contagious	<i>měnjangkit</i>	mern-jahng'kit
cough	<i>batok</i>	bah'tohk
deaf	<i>pěkak</i>	perkahk
dentist	<i>tukang gigi</i>	too'kahng gee-gee
diarrhoea	<i>buang-buang ayer</i>	booahng' booahng'
disease	<i>pěnyakit</i>	per-nyah'kit [ah'yer
dumb	<i>bisu</i>	bee'soo [rah
dysentery	<i>buang ayer darah</i>	booahng' ah'yer dah'-
faint, to	<i>pitam, pengan</i>	pee'tahm, peng'sahn
fever	<i>děmam</i>	der-mahm'
headache	<i>sakit kěpala, pěning</i>	sah'kit ker-pah'lah,
ill, sick	<i>sakit</i>	sah'kit [perning'
lame	<i>tempang</i>	tem'pahng
measles	<i>champak</i>	chahm'pahk
medicine	<i>ubat</i>	oo'baht
plague	<i>ta'un</i>	tah'oon
poison	<i>rachun</i>	rah'choon
sea-sick	<i>mabok laut</i>	mah'bohk lowt
smallpox	<i>kětumboh</i>	ker-toom'boh
sprain	<i>salah 'urat</i>	sah'lah 'oo'raht
toothache	<i>sakit gigi</i>	sah'kit gee-gee
wound	<i>luka</i>	loo'kah

Food and Drink

(*Makanan dan Minuman*).

Beef	<i>daging lěmbu</i>	dah'ging lerm'boo
biscuit	<i>biskut</i>	bis'koot
bottle	<i>botol</i>	boh'tohl
bread	<i>roti</i>	roh'tee
breakfast	<i>makan pagi</i>	mah'kah pah'gee
butter	<i>měntega</i>	mern-teh'gah
cheese	<i>keju</i>	keh'ju
chicken	<i>anak ayam</i>	ah'nahk ah'yahm
coffee	<i>kahwa, kopi</i>	kah'wah, koh'pee
cooked	<i>masak</i>	mah'sahk
uncooked	<i>měntah</i>	mern'tah
dinner	<i>makan</i>	mah'kah
eggs	<i>tělor</i>	ter-lohr' [sahk
half-boiled	<i>sa-těngah masak</i>	sah-terngah' mah'-
boiled	<i>rěbus</i>	rer-booss'
fried	<i>goreng</i>	goh'reng

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
fat (noun)	<i>lĕmak</i>	ler'mahk
fish	<i>ikan</i>	ee'kahn
flour	<i>tĕpong</i>	ter'pohng
fork	<i>garfu</i>	gahr'foo
fowl	<i>ayam</i>	ah'yahm
honey	<i>manisan lĕbah</i>	mah-nee'sahn l'bah
hunger	<i>lapar</i>	lah'pah'r
ice	<i>ayer batu</i>	ah'yer bah'too
knife	<i>pisau</i>	pee'sow (as in "how")
meat	<i>daging</i>	dah'ging
—, roast	<i>panggang</i>	pahng'gahng
milk	<i>susu</i>	soo-soo
mutton	<i>daging kambing</i>	dah'ging kahm'bing
oil	<i>minyak</i>	mee'nyahk
pepper	<i>lada hitam</i>	lah'dah hee'tahm
plate	<i>pinggan</i>	ping'gahn
pork	<i>daging babi</i>	dah'ging bah'bee
salt (noun)	<i>garam</i>	gah'rahm
— (adjective)	<i>masin</i>	mah'sin
smoke, to	<i>mĕrokok</i>	mer-roh'kohk
cigar	<i>chĕrutu</i>	cher-roo'too
cigarette	<i>rokok</i>	roh'kohk
tobacco	<i>tĕmbakau</i>	term-bah'kow
spoon	<i>sudu</i>	soo-doo
tea-spoon	<i>chamcha</i>	chahm'chah
sugar	<i>gula</i>	goo'lah
supper	<i>makan</i>	mah'kahn
tea	<i>teh</i>	teh
thirst	<i>dahaga; haus</i>	dah-hah'gah, howss
tongue	<i>lidah</i>	lee'dah
vinegar	<i>chuka</i>	choo'kah
water	<i>ayer</i>	ah'yer
wine	<i>ayer anggur</i>	ah'yer ahng'goor

Eating and Cooking Utensils

(*Pĕrkakas masak dan makan*).

Basket	<i>bakul</i>	bah'kool
bowl	<i>mangkok</i>	mahng'kohk
bucket	<i>baldi</i>	bahl'dee
coffee-pot	<i>teko kahwa</i>	teh'koh kah'wah

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
cup	<i>chawan</i>	chah'wahn
dish	<i>pinggan</i>	ping'gahn
dress, to	<i>siang</i>	'seeahng'
fork	<i>garfu</i>	gahr'foo
glass (tumbler)	<i>gēlas</i>	g'lahss
jar (earthenware)	<i>tēmpayan</i>	term-pah'yahn
kettle	<i>cherek</i>	cheh'rehk
knife	<i>pisau</i>	pee'sow (as in "how")
lid	<i>tudong</i>	too'dohng
matches	<i>goris api</i>	goh'riss ah'pee
oven	<i>dapur</i>	dah'poor
pan	<i>kuali</i>	kooah'lee
plate	<i>pinggan</i>	ping'gahn
pot	<i>pēriok</i>	p'riohk
saucepan	<i>kuali</i>	kooah'lee
saucer	<i>piring</i>	pee'ring
sieve	<i>ayakan</i>	ah-yahk'kahn
soup-ladle	<i>sendok</i>	sehndohk
tablecloth	<i>kain meja</i>	kin meh'jah
teapot	<i>teko teh</i>	teh'koh teh
tray	<i>talam, dulang</i>	tah'lahm, doo'lahng
tub	<i>tong</i>	tohng

Dress and Dressing

(*Pakaian dan Memakai*).

Blanket	<i>kain sēlimut</i>	kin s'lee'moot
bracelet	<i>gēlang tangan</i>	g'lahng' tah'ngahn
brooch	<i>kērosang</i>	k'roh'sahng
brush	<i>bērus</i>	b'rooss
button	<i>butang</i>	boo'tahng
button-hook	<i>kaki butang</i>	kah'kee boo'tahng
cap	<i>songkok</i>	sohng'kohk
cloth	<i>kain</i>	kin
— (cotton)	<i>kain kīpar</i>	kin kee'pah
— (wool)	<i>kain panas</i>	kin pah'nahss
clothes	<i>pakaian</i>	pah-kah'yahn
clothes-brush	<i>bērus kain</i>	b'roos kin
coat	<i>baju</i>	bah'joo
comb	<i>sisir</i>	see'seer

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
ear-ring	<i>subang</i>	soo'bahng
flannel	<i>kain pĕlanin</i>	kin p'lah'nin
gloves	<i>sarong tangan</i>	sah'rohng tah'ngahn
hair-pin	<i>chuchok sanggul</i>	choo'chokk sahgng' gool
handkerchief	<i>sapu tangan</i>	sah'poo tah'ngahn
hat	<i>topi</i>	toh'pee'
jewels	<i>pĕrmata</i>	perr-mah'tah
lace	<i>renda</i>	ren'dah
necktie	<i>tali leher</i>	tah'lee leh'hehr
needle	<i>jarum</i>	jah'room
nightdress	<i>baju tidur</i>	bah'joo tee'door
pin	<i>pĕniti</i>	per-nee'tee
pocket	<i>saku, kochek</i>	sah'koo, koh'chehk
purse	<i>pundi-pundi</i>	poon'dee poon'dee
raincoat (water-proof)	<i>baju hujan</i>	bah'joo hoo'jah
razor	<i>pisau chukur</i>	pee'sow choo'kohr
ring	<i>chinchin</i>	chin-chin
scissors	<i>gunting</i>	goon'ting
shawl	<i>kain sal</i>	kin sahl
sheet (bed)	<i>chadar</i>	chah'dahr
shirt	<i>kĕmeja</i>	ker-meh'jah
shoes (or boots)	<i>kasut</i>	kah'soot
silk	<i>sutĕra</i>	soo't'rah
sleeve	<i>tangan baju</i>	tah'ngahn bah'joo
slippers	<i>sĕlipar</i>	s'lee'pah
soap	<i>sabun</i>	sah'boon
socks	<i>sarong kaki</i>	sah'rohng kah'kee
spectacles	<i>chĕrmin mata</i>	cherr'min mah'tah
sponge	<i>gabus</i>	gah'booss
stockings	<i>sarong kaki</i>	sah'rohng kah'kee
thimble	<i>sarong jari</i>	sah'rohng jah'ree
thread	<i>bĕnang</i>	ber-nahng' [hard]
tooth-brush	<i>bĕrus gigi</i>	b'rooss gee-gee (g
towel	<i>tuala</i>	tooah'lah
trousers	<i>sĕluar</i>	s'looahr'
umbrella	<i>payong</i>	pah'yohng
veil	<i>tudong muka</i>	too'dohng moo'kah
watch	<i>harloji, jam</i>	hahr-loh'jee, jahm
watch-chain	<i>rantai jam</i>	rah-n-ti jahm

House and Furniture (*Rumah dan Përkakas-nya*).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Bath	<i>mandi</i>	mahn'dee
bathroom	<i>bilek mandi</i>	bee'lehk mahn'dee
bed	<i>těmpat tidur</i>	term'paht tee'door
bedstead	<i>katil</i>	kah'til
bell	<i>locheng</i>	loh'cheng
box	<i>pěti</i>	p'tee
broom	<i>pěnyapu</i>	per-nyah'poo
candle	<i>lilin, dian</i>	lee'lin, deeahn
candlestick	<i>kaki dian</i>	kah'kee deeahn
carpet	<i>pěrmadani</i>	perr-mah-dah'nee
chair	<i>kěrosi</i>	k'roh'see
—, easy	<i>kěrosi malas</i>	k'roh'see mah'lahss
clock	<i>jam bėsar</i>	jahm ber-sahr'
closet (w.c.)	<i>jamban</i>	jahm'bahn
cupboard	<i>almari</i>	ahl-mah'ree
curtain	<i>tirai</i>	tee'ri
door	<i>pintu</i>	pin'too
drawer	<i>lachi</i>	lah'chee
floor	<i>lantai</i>	lahn'ti
key	<i>anak kunchi</i>	ah'nahk koon'chee
kitchen	<i>rumah dapur</i>	roo'mah dah'poor
lamp	<i>lampu, pělita</i>	lahm'poo, p'lee'tah
lock, to	<i>kunchikan</i>	koon-chee'kahn
looking-glass	<i>chěrmin muka</i>	cher'r'min moo'kah
mat	<i>tikar</i>	tee'kahr
mattress	<i>tilam</i>	tee'lahm
padlock	<i>kunchi mangga</i>	koon'chee mahng'gah
pail	<i>baldi</i>	bahl'dee
picture	<i>gambar</i>	gahm'bahr
pillow	<i>bantal</i>	bahn'tahl
pillow-case	<i>sarong bantal</i>	sah'rohng bahn'tah
roof	<i>atap</i>	ah'tahp
room	<i>bilek</i>	bee'lehk
sofa	<i>kaus</i>	kowss
soot	<i>jělaga</i>	j'lah'gah
stairs	<i>tangga</i>	tahng'gah
table	<i>meja</i>	mch'jah
tiles	<i>gěnting</i>	gern'ting
wardrobe	<i>almari kain</i>	ahl-mah'ree kin
window	<i>jěndela</i>	jern-deh'lah

Religion (*Ugama*).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Angel	<i>malaikat</i>	mah-lah'i-kaht
apostle	<i>rasul</i>	rah'sool
belief, faith	<i>iman</i>	ee'mahn
charity	<i>sēdēkah</i>	ser-der-kaht
Christian	<i>nasrani</i>	nahs-rah'nee
church	<i>gēreja</i>	g'reh'jah
creation	<i>makhlok</i>	ma/kh'lohk
death	<i>mati</i>	mah'tee
—, Angel of	<i>Malik-ul-mant</i>	mah-lee'kool-mowt
devil (Satan)	<i>shaitan</i>	shi-tahn
eternal	<i>baka</i>	bah-kaht
fast, to	<i>puasa</i>	pooah'sah
forgiveness	<i>ampun</i>	ahm'poon
God	<i>Allah</i>	ahl'lah
Gospels, the	<i>Injil</i>	in'jeel
heart (feeling)	<i>hati</i>	hah'tee
heaven	<i>shurga</i>	shoor'gah
hell	<i>naraka</i>	nah-rah'kah [kohng
idol	<i>patong, tok-kong</i>	pah'tohng, tohk'-
Jesus Christ	<i>Nabi 'Isa</i>	nah'bee 'ee'sah
life	<i>ruh</i>	rooh
Lord	<i>Tuhan</i>	too'ha/n
Mohammedanism	<i>Islam</i>	iss'lahm
Moses	<i>Nabi Musa</i>	nah'bee moo'sah
Pentateuch	<i>Taurat</i>	tow'raht (tow like "now")
prayer	<i>sēmbahyang</i>	serm-bah'yahng
preacher	<i>khatib</i>	khah'teeb
priest (Christian)	<i>padēri</i>	pahd'ree
— (Mohammedan)	<i>imam</i>	ee'mahm
Psalms, the	<i>Zabur</i>	zah'boor
purgatory	<i>barzakh</i>	bahr'zakh
repentance	<i>taubat</i>	tow'baht
sermon	<i>khutbah</i>	khoot'bah
sin	<i>dosa</i>	doh'sah
temple	<i>tok-kong</i>	tohk'kohng
temptation	<i>pērchubaan</i>	perr-choo-bah'ahn
unbeliever	<i>kafir</i>	kali'feer
worship	<i>sēmbah</i>	serm-bah

Professions, Trades, etc.

(Pěķerjaan-dan Pěrtukangan).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Actor	<i>anak wayang</i>	ah'nahk wah'yahng
actress	<i>putěri wayang</i>	poot't'ree wah'yahng
ambassador	<i>utusan</i>	oo-too'sahn
auctioneer	<i>tukang lelong</i>	too'kahng leh'lohng
author	<i>pěngarang</i>	per-ngah'rahng
baker	<i>tukang roti</i>	too'kahng roh'tee
barber	<i>tukang chukur</i>	too'kahng choo'kooor
blacksmith	<i>tukang běsi</i>	too'kahng ber-see'
butcher	<i>pěmbantai</i>	perm-bahn'ti
carpenter	<i>tukang kayu</i>	too'kahng kah'yoo
clerk	<i>kěranı</i>	k'rah'nee
cook	<i>tukang masak</i>	too'kahng mah'sahk
farmer	<i>pěladang</i>	p'lah'dahng
fisherman	<i>pěngail, nělayan</i>	per-ngil', ner-lah'- yahn
goldsmith	<i>tukang ěmas</i>	too'kahng 'mahss'
groom	<i>sais</i>	siss
jeweller	<i>jauhari</i>	jow-hah'ree
judge	<i>hakim</i>	hah'kim
laundress	<i>dobi</i>	doh'bee
merchant	<i>saudagar</i>	sow-dah'gahr (sow like "now")
midwife	<i>bidan</i>	bee'dahn
nurse	<i>pěngasoh</i>	per-ngah'soh
— (native)	<i>aya</i>	ah'yah
officer	<i>pěgawai</i>	per-gah'wi
photographer	<i>tukang gambar</i>	too'kahng gahm'bahr
physician	<i>tabib</i>	tah-bib'
printer	<i>tukang chap</i>	too'kahng chahp
sailor	<i>khalasi</i>	khal-lah'see
shoemaker	<i>tukang kasut</i>	too'kahng kah'soot
soldier	<i>soldadu</i>	sohl-dah'doo
surveyor	<i>tukang sukat</i>	too'kahng soo'kaht
tailor	<i>tukang jahit</i>	too'kahng jah'hit
teacher	<i>guru</i>	goo-roo
watchmaker	<i>tukang jam</i>	too'kahng jahm

Countries, Cities, and Nations

(*Nĕğĕri, Bandar, dan Bangsa*).

Note.—Use *nĕğĕri* and *orang* for “the country of,” and “the people of” respectively, thus *nĕğĕri Fĕransis* = France and *orang Fĕransis* = the French.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Abyssinia	<i>habshi</i>	hahb'shee
Acheen	<i>acheh</i>	ah'cheh
Arabia	<i>'arab</i>	'ah'rahb
Asia Minor	<i>sham</i>	shahm
Batavia	<i>bĕtawi</i>	ber-tah'wee
China	<i>china</i>	chee'nah
Constantinople	<i>istambul</i>	is-tahm'bool
Damascus	<i>damshik</i>	dahm'shik
Egypt	<i>masir</i>	mah'seer
England	<i>inggĕris</i>	ing'g'riss
Europe	<i>eropah</i>	eh-roh'pah
France	<i>fĕransis</i>	f'rah'n'siss
Germany	<i>jarman</i>	jahr'mahn
India	<i>hindi</i>	hin'dee
Japan	<i>jĕpun</i>	jer-poon'
Java	<i>jarwa</i>	jah'wah
Jerusalem	<i>bait-ul-mukaddis</i>	bi'tool-moo-kahd'diss
Jew	<i>yahudi</i>	yah-hoo'dee
Malay	<i>mĕlayu</i>	mer-lah'yoo
Morocco	<i>maghribi</i>	mahgh-ree'bee
Negro	<i>orang habshi</i>	oh'rahng hahb'shee
Persia	<i>farsi</i>	fahr'see
Russia	<i>rushia</i>	roo'sheeah
Siam	<i>siam</i>	seeahm [lee
Sikh	<i>orang bĕnggali</i>	oh'rahng berng-gah'-
Singapore	<i>singapura</i>	see'ngah-poo'rah
Spain	<i>sĕpanyur</i>	s'pah'nyoor
Tamil	<i>orang kĕling</i>	oh'rahng k'ling
Turkey	<i>turki</i>	toor'kee

Travelling by Rail, Road, and Sea

(*Bĕrkĕreta, Bĕrjalan, dan Bĕlayar*).

Arrival	<i>sampai</i>	sahm'pi
boat	<i>sampan, pĕrahu</i>	sahm'pahn, p'rah'hoo
box	<i>pĕti</i>	p'tee'

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
bridle	<i>tali ras</i>	tah'lee rahss
carriage	<i>kēreta</i>	k'reh'tah
cart, bullock-	<i>kēreta lembu</i>	k'reh'tah lerm'boo
charge (fare)	<i>sewa</i>	seh'wah
customs duties	<i>chukai</i>	choo'ki
— officer	<i>chenteng</i>	chen'teng
departure	<i>bērtolak</i>	berr-toh'lahk
distance	<i>jauh-nya</i>	jowh-nyah
drive, a	<i>makan angin</i>	mah'kahn ah'ngin
dust (road)	<i>dēbu</i>	d'boo'
expenses	<i>bēlanja</i>	b'lahn'jah
gharry [leaving]	<i>kēreta kuda</i>	k'reh'tah koo'dah
good-bye (to those	<i>sēlamat jalan</i>	s'lah'mah't jah'lahn
— (to those left)	<i>sēlamat tinggal</i>	s'lah'mah't ting'gahl
guide, a	<i>pandu</i>	pahn'doo
journey (land)	<i>pējalanan</i>	perr-jah-lah'nah
— (sea)	<i>pēlayaran</i>	per-lah-yah'rahn
junction	<i>simpang</i>	sim'pahng
luggage	<i>barang</i>	bah'rahng
money	<i>wang, duit</i>	wahng', dooit'
small change	<i>duit kēchil</i>	dooit' ker-chil'
newspaper	<i>akhbar, surat</i> <i>khabar</i>	ahkh'bah'r, soo'raht khah'bah'r
package	<i>bungkusan</i>	boong-koo'sahn
passport	<i>pas</i>	pahss
payment	<i>bayaran</i>	bah-yah'rahn
pier	<i>jeti</i>	jeh'tee
portmanteau	<i>pēti pakaian</i>	p'tee pah-kah'yahn
railway station	"station" <i>kēreta</i> <i>api</i> ¹	"station" k'reh'tah ah'pee
saddle	<i>pēlana</i>	p'lah'nah
sawdust	<i>abok kayu</i>	ah'boh'k kah'yoo
ship	<i>kapal</i>	kah'pahl
steamer	<i>kapal api</i>	kah'pahl ah'pee
telescope	<i>tēropong</i>	t'roh'pohng
trunk	<i>pēti</i>	p'tee
tunnel (railway)	<i>lobang gēlap</i>	loh'bahng g'lahp'
wages	<i>gaji</i>	gah'jee
whip	<i>chēmēti</i>	cher'm'tee

¹ In writing, the coined word *pērhēntian* is used for "station". Literally it means "stopping-place"

Ships and Shipping

(*Kapal dan Pěrkakas-nya*).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Anchor	<i>sauh</i>	sowh
—, to	<i>běrlaboh</i>	berr-lah'boh
bow	<i>haluan</i>	hah'looahn
canvas	<i>kain layar</i>	kin lah'yahr
captain	<i>kapitan, nakhoda</i>	kah-pee'tahn, nah-kho'h'dah
compass	<i>pědoman</i>	per-doh'mahn
crew (sailors)	<i>khalasi</i>	khah-lah'see
flag	<i>běndera</i>	bern-deh'rah
helm	<i>kěmudi</i>	ker-moo'dee
landing-place	<i>bagan</i>	bah'gahn
lifebuoy	<i>boya</i>	boh'yah
lighthouse	<i>rumah api</i>	roo'mah ah'pee
mast	<i>tiang (kapal)</i>	teeahng' (kah'pahl)
oar	<i>dayong</i>	dah'yohng
port (harbour)	<i>pělabohan</i>	p'lah-boh'hahn
rope	<i>tali bělati</i>	tah'lee b'lah'tee
rudder	<i>kěmudi</i>	ker-moo'dee
sail, to	<i>bělayar</i>	b'lah'yahr
sea-sickness	<i>mabok laut</i>	mah'boh'k lowt
ship (sailing)	<i>kapal layar</i>	kah'pahl lah'yahr
steamer	<i>kapal api</i>	kah'pahl ah'pee
steersman	<i>juru-mudi</i>	joo'roo-moo'dee
stern	<i>buritan (kapal)</i>	boo-reet'tahn (kah'pahl)

Trade and Commerce

(*Pěrkakas dan Barang Pěrniagaan*).

Account	<i>kira-kira</i>	kee'rah kee'rah [rah
—, to close	<i>tutup kira-kira</i>	too'toop kee'rah kee'-
—, to settle	<i>sělěsai kira-kira</i>	serlersi' kee'rah-kee'-
accountant	<i>tukang wang</i>	too'kahng wahng [rah
address	<i>'alamat</i>	'ah-lah'mah
advance (money)	<i>chěngkěram</i>	cherng-k'rah'm'
affidavit	<i>surat sumpah</i>	soo'raht soom'pah
agent	<i>wakil</i>	wah'kil
agreement	<i>pěrjanjian</i>	perr-jahn'jeeahn
arrears	<i>baki hutang</i>	bah'kee hoo'tahng

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
assurance (guarantee)	<i>jamin</i>	<i>jah'min</i>
bond (security)	<i>sandaran</i>	<i>sahn-dah'rah</i>
broker	<i>bēlukar</i>	<i>b'loo'kahr</i>
brokerage	<i>kamsin</i> ¹	<i>kahn'sin</i>
capital (business)	<i>modal</i>	<i>moh'dahl</i>
cargo	<i>muatan</i>	<i>mooah'tahn</i>
clearance sale	<i>jualan murah</i>	<i>jooah'lahn moo'rah</i>
cost	<i>harga</i>	<i>hahr'gah</i>
debt	<i>hutang</i>	<i>hoo'tahng</i> [<i>to'hng</i>]
dividend	<i>bahagian untong</i>	<i>bah-hah'geeahn oon'-</i>
duty-free	<i>tidak bērchukai</i>	<i>tee'dahk berr-choo'ki</i>
firm, a	<i>gudang</i>	<i>goo'dahng</i> [<i>rahng</i>]
freight	<i>tambang barang</i>	<i>tahm'bahng bah'-</i>
goods	<i>barang-barang</i>	<i>bah'rahng bah'rahng</i>
indorse (a cheque)	<i>sain</i> ² ("cheque")	<i>sin</i> ("cheque")
interest	<i>bunga wang</i>	<i>boo'ngah wahng'</i>
load, to	<i>muatkan</i>	<i>mooah't'kahn</i>
market	<i>pasar</i>	<i>pah'sahr</i> [<i>p'ree</i>]
merchant	<i>saudagar, biapēri</i>	<i>sow-dah'gahr, beeah'-</i>
paid	<i>sudah bayar</i>	<i>soo'dah bah'yahr</i>
partner	<i>kongsi</i>	<i>kohng'see</i>
profit	<i>untung</i>	<i>oon'tohng</i>
purchase, to	<i>bēli</i>	<i>b'lee</i>
quality (of goods)	<i>bangsa, jēnis</i>	<i>bahng'sah, jer-niss'</i>
quantity	<i>banyak-nya</i>	<i>bah'nyahk-nyah</i>
receipt	<i>rasit</i> ³	<i>rah'sit</i>
rent	<i>sewa</i>	<i>seh'wah</i>
reply	<i>jawab</i>	<i>jah-wahb'</i>
representative	<i>wakil</i>	<i>wah'kil</i>
retail, to	<i>jual satu-satu</i>	<i>jooah'l' sah'too sah'too.</i>
salary	<i>gaji</i>	<i>gah'jee</i>
sale	<i>jualan</i>	<i>jooah'lahn</i>
sample	<i>contoh</i>	<i>choh'n'toh</i>
security, to stand	<i>jamin</i>	<i>jah'min</i>
sell, to	<i>jual</i>	<i>jooah'l'</i>
trade	<i>pērniagaan</i>	<i>perr-neeah-gah'ahn</i>
—, to	<i>bērniaga</i>	<i>berr-neeah'gah</i>

¹ This is a corruption of the English "commission".² From the English "sign".³ Merely a corruption of English "receipt".

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
trademark	<i>chap pèrniagaan</i>	chahp perr-neeah-gah'ahn
value, to	<i>nilai harga</i>	nee'li hahr'gah
weigh, to	<i>timbang</i>	tim'bahng
weight	<i>bèrat-nya</i>	b'raht-nyah
wharf	<i>pèbian</i>	per-beeahn'
wholesale	<i>jualan borong</i>	jooah'lahn boh'rohng

Correspondence (Kiriman).

Address	<i>'alamat</i>	'ah-lah'maht
blotting-paper	<i>kèrtas tèkap</i>	kerr'tahss t'kahp
date	<i>hari-bulan</i>	hah'ree boo'lahn
envelope	<i>sarong-surat</i>	sah'rohng soo'raht
ink	<i>dawat, tinta</i>	dah'waht, tin'tah
inkstand	<i>tèmpat dawat</i>	term'paht dah'waht
letter	<i>surat</i>	soo'raht
nib	<i>mata kalam</i>	mah'tah kah'lahm
paper	<i>kèrtas</i>	kerr'tahss
pen	<i>kalam</i>	kah'lahm
pencil	<i>pensel</i>	pen'sehl
penholder	<i>batang kalam</i>	bah'tahng kah'lahm
penknife	<i>pisau</i>	pee'sow ("ow" as in
seal, to	<i>chap</i>	chahp ["how"]
sealing-wax	<i>lak</i>	lahk
signature	<i>tanda tangan</i>	tahn'dah tah'ngahn
telegram	<i>taligèrap</i>	tah-lee'g'rahp [g'rahp
telegraph, to	<i>pukul taligèrap</i>	poo'kool tah-lee'-
telephone, to	<i>pukul talipaun</i>	poo'kool tah-lee'pown
write, to	<i>tulis</i>	too'liss
writing-desk	<i>meja tulis</i>	meh'jah too'liss

Arms and Weapons (Sènjata).

Ammunition	<i>ubat bèdil</i>	oo'baht ber-dil'
armour	<i>baju bèsi</i>	bah'joo ber-see'
arms, weapons	<i>sènjata</i>	sern-jah'tah
army	<i>tèntèra</i>	tern't'rah
arrows	<i>anak panah</i>	ah'nahk pah'nah
axe	<i>kapak</i>	kah'pahk
barrel (rifle)	<i>laras</i>	lah'rahss
battle	<i>pèrang</i>	p'rahng
battleship	<i>kapal pèrang</i>	kah'pahl p'rahng
bayonet	<i>pèdang</i>	per-dahng'

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
blowpipe	<i>sumpitan</i>	soom-pit'tahn
bombshell	<i>pəriok api</i>	p'riohk' ah'pee
bows	<i>panah</i>	pah'nah
breechloader (gun)	<i>sənapang kopak</i>	ser-nah'pahng koh'-
bullet	<i>pəluru</i>	p'loo'roo [pahk
cannon (gun)	<i>məriam</i>	mer-reeahm'
cartridge	<i>kərtus</i>	kerr'tooss
cartridge-pouch	<i>kərpai</i>	kerr'pi
cavalry	<i>təntəra bərkuda</i>	tern't'rah bərr-koo'dah
double-barrelled	<i>dua laras</i>	dooah' lah'rahss
drill	<i>kawad</i>	kah'wahd
enemy	<i>musoh</i>	moo'soh
gun, rifle	<i>sənapang</i>	ser-nah'pahng
gunpowder	<i>ubat bədil</i>	oo'baht ber-dil'
muzzle (of a gun)	<i>mulut sənapan</i>	moo'loot ser-nah'-
navy	<i>təntəra laut</i>	tern't'rah lowt [pahng
pistol, revolver	<i>pistol</i>	pis'tohl
quiver	<i>busir</i>	boo'seer
small shot	<i>pənabur</i>	per-nah'boor
spear	<i>lėmbing</i>	lerm'bing
sword	<i>pėdang</i>	per-dahng'

Tin-mining and Rubber-planting

(*Mėlombong dan Bėrladang Gėtah*).

Aceticacid (or any-thing used for coagulating rubber)	<i>ubat gėtah</i>	oo'baht ger-tah'
agreement	<i>pėrjanjian</i>	perr-jahn'jeeahn
ant-hill	<i>busut</i>	boo'soot
bark (of tree)	<i>kulit</i>	koo'lit
basket	<i>bakul</i>	bah'kool
bore, to	<i>korek</i>	koh'rehk
boundary	<i>sėmpadan</i>	serm-pah'dahn
— stones	<i>panchang</i>	pahn'chahng
clayey soil	<i>tanah liat</i>	tah'nah leeah't'
coagulate, to	<i>bėkukan</i>	ber-koo'kahn
coagulating pans	<i>tėmpat gėtah</i>	term'paht ger-tah
contract	<i>borong</i>	boh'rohng
coolies (workmen)	<i>kuli</i>	koo'lee
—, indentured	<i>kuli kontrak</i>	koo'lee kohn'trahk
coolie lines	<i>bangsal</i>	bahng'sahl

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
cups (for rubber dam [latex])	<i>pot gētah</i>	<i>poh't ger-tah'</i>
dismiss, to	<i>ampangan</i>	<i>ahm-pah'ngahn</i>
drains	<i>buang kerja</i>	<i>booa'ng' kerr'jah</i>
dry, to	<i>parit</i>	<i>pah'rit</i>
estate, rubber	<i>jēmur</i>	<i>jer-moor'</i>
fell (trees), to	<i>ladang, kebun</i>	<i>lah'da'ng, ker-boon'</i>
— (undergrowth),	<i>tēbang</i>	<i>ter-bah'ng'</i>
— (forest), to [to	<i>tēbas</i>	<i>ter-bah'ss</i>
flooded (mine)	<i>potong hutan</i>	<i>poh'toh'ng hoo'tahn</i>
girth	<i>pēnoh ayer</i>	<i>per-noh ah'yer</i>
landslip	<i>bēsar lilit-nya</i>	<i>ber-sahr' lee'lit-nyah</i>
latex, rubber	<i>tanah runtoh</i>	<i>tah'nah roon'toh</i>
line (holes), to	<i>susu</i>	<i>soo-soo</i>
lop (branches), to	<i>chachak panchang</i>	<i>chah'chahk pah'n'-</i>
mangle (for curing manure [rubber])	<i>rēdah</i>	<i>rer-dah' [chah'ng</i>
melt, to	<i>mesen gētah</i>	<i>meh'sehn ger-tah'</i>
mining	<i>baja</i>	<i>bah'jah</i>
nursery (rubber)	<i>hanchur</i>	<i>hah'n'choor</i>
overseer	<i>lombong, galian</i>	<i>loh'm'boh'ng, gah'-</i>
plant, to	<i>sēmaian</i>	<i>s'mi'ahn [leeahn</i>
prune, to	<i>mandor, tandil</i>	<i>mahn'door, tah'n'dil</i>
pump out (water)	<i>tanam</i>	<i>tah'nahm</i>
recruit (coolies), to	<i>kasi</i>	<i>kah'see</i>
royalty (on sub-rubber [lease])	<i>bomba</i>	<i>boh'm'bah</i>
seedlings, rubber	<i>chari kuli</i>	<i>chah'ree koo'lee</i>
seeds	<i>chabut</i>	<i>chah'boot</i>
smelt (tin-ore)	<i>gētah</i>	<i>ger-tah'</i>
smoke, to	<i>anak gētah</i>	<i>ah'nahk ger-tah'</i>
smokehouse	<i>biji</i>	<i>bee-jee</i>
soil [land]	<i>masak bijeh</i>	<i>mah'sahk bee'jeh</i>
sub-lease (mining)	<i>asap</i>	<i>ah'sahp</i>
survey fees deposit	<i>rumah asap</i>	<i>roo'mah ah'sahp</i>
swamp	<i>tanah</i>	<i>tah'nah</i>
tap (rubber), to	<i>haptong</i>	<i>hahp'toh'ng</i>
tapper, a	<i>ban</i>	<i>bahn</i>
	<i>paya, bēnchah</i>	<i>pah'yah, bern'chah</i>
	<i>toreh, potong</i>	<i>toh'reh, poh'toh'ng</i>
	<i>orang potong gētah</i>	<i>oh'rah'ng poh'toh'ng</i>
tapping-knife		<i>ger-tah' [gertah'</i>
tar	<i>pisau potong gētah</i>	<i>pee'sow poh'toh'ng</i>
	<i>minyak tar</i>	<i>mee'nyahk tahr</i>

ENGLISH.	MALAY. (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
tin	<i>timah</i>	tee'mah
tin-ore	<i>bijeh</i>	bee'jeh
— deposits	<i>karang</i>	kah'rahng
tin slabs	<i>timah jongkong</i>	tee'mah johng'kohng
wash (tin-ore), to	<i>landa</i>	lahn'dah
washing trays	<i>dulang</i>	doo'lahng
water, to	<i>siram</i>	see'rahm
water-sluices	<i>tali ayer</i>	tah'lee ah'yer [poot
weed, to	<i>changkol rumput</i>	chahng'kohl room'
wire-fencing	<i>pagar dawai</i>	pah'gahr dah'wi

Police and Law Terms

(*Përkataan bichara dan mata-mata*).

Accuse, to	<i>tudoh</i>	too'doh [k'wah
accused	<i>orang këna da'awa</i>	oh'rahng ker-nah da'-
acquitted	<i>buang bichara</i>	booahng' bee-chah'- rah
affidavit [abetting	<i>surat sumpah</i>	soo'raht soom'pah
aiding and	<i>shabahat</i>	shah-bah'haht
appeal	<i>ulang bichara</i>	oo'lahng bee-chah'rah
arbitrator	<i>orang tengah</i>	oh'rahng ter'ngah
assault, to	<i>pukul</i>	poo'kool
attorney	<i>kuasa</i>	kooah'sah
—, power of	<i>surat kuasa</i>	soo'raht kooah'sah
bail, to	<i>jamin</i>	jah'min
baton (police)	<i>tongkat waran</i>	tohng'kaht wah'rahn
breach of trust	<i>pëchah harapan</i>	per-chah' hah-rah'- pahn [kah'rah
case	<i>bichara, përkara</i>	bee-chah'rah, perr-
claim, to	<i>tuntut</i>	toon'toot
cockfighting	<i>mënyabong</i>	mer-nyah'bohng
court of justice	<i>mahkamah</i>	nah'kah-mah
decide, to [ment	<i>jatoh hukum</i>	jah'toh hoo'koom
decision, judg-	<i>hukuman</i>	hoo-koo'mahn
defalcation	<i>mënipu (kira-kira)</i>	mer-nee'poo (kee'rah- kee'rah)
[character		
defamation of	<i>mëmbëri malu</i>	merm'b'ree mah'loo
detective	<i>mata-mata gëlap</i>	mah'tah-mah'tah g'lahp
drill	<i>kawad</i>	kah'wahd

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
drunk	<i>mabok</i>	mah'bohk
fine, a	<i>děnda</i>	dern'dah
gambling	<i>judi</i>	joo'dee
gang-robbers	<i>pěnyamun</i>	per-nyah'moon
gang-robbery	<i>pěrkara samun</i>	perr-kah'rah sah'- moon
handcuffs	<i>gari, bělanggu</i>	gah'ree, b'lahng'goo
imprisonment	<i>jel</i>	jehl
—, rigorous	<i>kěrja běrat</i>	kerr-jah b'raht
—, simple	<i>kěrja ringan</i>	kerr'jah ree'ngahn
informer	<i>hantu¹</i>	hahn'too ¹
interpreter	<i>juru-bahasa</i>	joo'roo bah-hah'sah
judge	<i>hakim</i>	hah'kim
libel	<i>chěrcha</i>	cherr'chah
murder	<i>bunuh</i>	boo'noh
perjury	<i>sumpah bohong</i>	soom'pah boh'hohng
petition	<i>surat pěrmohonan</i>	soo'raht perr-moh- hoh'nahn
plain-clothes	<i>pakaian pěreman</i>	pah-kah'yahn p'reh'- mahn
plaintiff	<i>orang aduan</i>	oh'rahng ah'dooahn
policeman	<i>mata-mata</i>	mah'tah mah'tah
police station	<i>rumah pasong, balai</i>	roo'mah pah'sohng, bah'li
prison	<i>jel, pěnjara</i>	jehl, pern-jah'rah
proof	<i>kětěranngan</i>	ker-t'rah'ngahn
report	<i>aduan</i>	ah'dooahn
reward	<i>hadiah</i>	hah'deeah
roll-call	<i>panggil nama</i>	pahng'gil nah'mah
security	<i>sandaran</i>	sahn-dah'rahn
signature	<i>tanda tangan</i>	tahn'dah tah'ngahn
sue, to	<i>da'awa</i>	da'k'wah
theft	<i>pěrkara churi</i>	perr-kah'rah choo'ree
thief	<i>pěnchuri</i>	pern-choo'ree
trial (court)	<i>bichara</i>	bee-chah'rah
uniform	<i>pakaian</i>	pah-kah'yahn
will, a	<i>wasiat</i>	wah'seeah
witness	<i>saksi</i>	sahk'see

¹ This is only a colloquial word. Literally it means a "ghost".

Cardinal Numbers (*Bilangan angka*).

	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
1	<i>satu</i>	sah'too
2	<i>dua</i>	dooah'
3	<i>tiga</i>	tee'gah
4	<i>empat</i>	erm'paht
5	<i>lima</i>	lee'mah
6	<i>enam</i>	'nahm
7	<i>tujuh</i>	too'joh
8	<i>lapan</i> ¹	lah'pahn
9	<i>sembilan</i>	serm-bee'lahn
10	<i>sa-puluh</i>	sah-poo'loh
11	<i>sa-belas</i>	sah-b'lahss'
12	<i>dua-belas</i>	dooah-b'lahss'
13	<i>tiga-belas</i>	tee'gah-b'lahss'
14	<i>empat-belas</i>	erm'paht-b'lahss'
15	<i>lima-belas</i>	lee'mah-b'lahss'
16	<i>enam-belas</i>	'nahm-b'lahss'
17	<i>tujuh-belas</i>	too'joh-b'lahss'
18	<i>lapan-belas</i>	lah'pahn-b'lahss'
19	<i>sembilan-belas</i>	serm-bee'lahn-b'-
20	<i>dua puluh</i>	dooah-poo'loh [lahss'
21	<i>dua puluh satu</i>	dooah-poo'loh sah'too
30	<i>tiga puluh</i>	tee'gah poo'loh
40	<i>empat puluh</i>	erm'paht poo'loh
50	<i>lima puluh</i>	lee'mah poo'loh
60	<i>enam puluh</i>	'nahm poo'loh
70	<i>tujuh puluh</i>	too'joh poo'loh
80	<i>lapan puluh</i>	lah'pahn poo'loh [loh
90	<i>sembilan puluh</i>	serm-bee'lahn poo'-
100	<i>sa-ratus</i>	sah-rah'tooss
200	<i>dua ratus</i>	dooah rah'tooss
1,000	<i>sa-ribu</i>	sah-ree'boo
2,000	<i>dua ribu</i>	dooah ree'boo
10,000	<i>sa-puluh ribu</i>	sah-poo'loh ree'boo
100,000	<i>sa-ratus ribu</i>	sah-rah'tooss ree'boo
1,000,000	<i>sa-juta</i>	sah-joo'tah
10,000,000	<i>sa-puluh juta</i>	sah-poo'loh joo'tah
100,000,000	<i>sa-ratus juta</i>	sah-rah'tooss joo'tah
1,000,000,000	<i>sa-ribu juta</i>	sah-ree'boo joo'tah

¹ *Lapan* is used colloquially; in writing *délapan* is used.

	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
2,766,413	<i>dua juta, tujuh ratus enam puluh enam ribu, empat ratus tiga belas</i>	dooah joo'tah, too'joh rah'tooss 'nahm poo'- loh 'nahm ree'boo, ern'paht rah'tooss tee'gah b'lahss'
1920	<i>sa-ribu sembilan ratus dua puluh</i>	sah-ree'boo sermbee'- lahn rah'tooss doo- ah poo'loh

Ordinal Numbers (*Bilangan Pěraturan*).

	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
1st	<i>yang pertama</i>	yahng perr-tah'mah
2nd	<i>yang kedua</i>	yahng ker-dooah
3rd	<i>yang ketiga</i>	yahng ker-tee'gah
4th	<i>yang keempat</i>	yahng ker-erm'paht
5th	<i>yang kelima</i>	yahng ker-lee'mah
6th	<i>yang keenam</i>	yahng ker-'nahm
7th	<i>yang ketujuh</i>	yahng ker-too'joh
8th	<i>yang delapan</i>	yahng ker-lah'pahn
9th	<i>yang kesembilan</i>	yahng ker-serm-bee'lahn
10th	<i>yang kesepuluh</i>	yahng ker-sah-poo'loh
11th	<i>yang kesabelas</i>	yahng ker-sah-b'lahss'
12th	<i>yang kedua-belas</i>	yahng ker-dooah-b'lahss'
13th	<i>yang ketiga-belas</i>	yahng ker-tee'gah b'lahss'
14th	<i>yang keempat-belas</i>	yahng ker-erm'paht b'lahss'
15th	<i>yang kelima-belas</i>	yahng ker-lee'mah b'lahss'
16th	<i>yang keenam-belas</i>	yahng ker-'nahm b'lahss'
17th	<i>yang ketujuh-belas</i>	yahng ker-too'joh b'lahss'
18th	<i>yang delapan-belas</i>	yahng ker-lah'pahn b'lahss'
19th	<i>yang kesembilan- belas</i>	yahng ker-serm-bee'lahn b'lahss'
20th	<i>yang kedua-puluh</i>	yahng ker-dooah-poo'loh
21st	<i>yang kedua-puluh satu [dua</i>	yahng ker-dooah-poo'loh sah'too [dooah
22nd	<i>yang kedua-puluh</i>	yahng ker-dooah-poo'loh
30th	<i>yang ketiga puluh</i>	yahng ker-tee'gah poo'loh
40th	<i>yang keempat puluh</i>	yahng ker-erm'paht poo'- loh
50th	<i>yang kelima puluh</i>	yahng ker-lee'mah poo'loh

	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
60th	<i>yang kĕenam puloh</i>	yahng ker-'nahm poo'loh
70th	<i>yang kĕtujoh puloh</i>	yahng ker-too'joh poo'loh
80th	<i>yang kĕlapan puloh</i>	yahng ker-lah'pahn poo'-
	[<i>puloh</i>	loh [poo'loh
90th	<i>yang kĕsembilan</i>	yahng ker-serm-bee'lahn
100th	<i>yang kĕsa-ratus</i>	yahng ker-sah-rah'tooss
1,000th	<i>yang kĕsa-ribu</i>	yahng ker-sah-ree'boo
10,000th	<i>yang kĕsa-puloh</i>	yahng ker-sah-poo'loh
	<i>ribu</i>	ree'boo
4,332nd	<i>yang kĕĕmpat ribu,</i>	yahng ker-erm'paht ree'-
	<i>tiga ratus, tiga</i>	boo, tee'gah rah'tooss,
	<i>puloh dua</i>	tee'gah poo'loh dooah

Collective and Fractional Numbers

(*Bilangan banyak dan pĕchahan*).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
All, the whole	<i>sĕmua, sakalian</i>	ser-mooah', sah-kah-
couple, pair	<i>pasang¹</i>	pah'sahng [lee'ahn
double, twice	<i>lipat dua, ganda</i>	lee'paht dooah, gahn'-
dozen	<i>dazĕn¹</i>	dah'zern [dah
eighth	<i>pĕrlapan¹</i>	perr-lah'pahn
fifth	<i>pĕrlima¹</i>	perr-lee'mah[tah'mah
first time	<i>kali yang pĕrtama</i>	kah'lee yahng perr-
four-sevenths	<i>ĕmpat-pĕrtujoh</i>	erm'paht perr-too'joh
fourth, quarter	<i>suku¹</i>	soo-koo
half	<i>sa-tĕngah</i>	sah-ter-ngah
once	<i>sa-kali</i>	sah-kah'lee
part, portion	<i>sa-bahagian</i>	sah-bah-hah'geeahn
score	<i>kudi</i>	koo-dee [dooah'
second time	<i>kali yang kĕdua</i>	kah'lee yahng ker-
third	<i>pĕrtiga¹</i>	perr-tee'gah [tee'gah
third time	<i>kali yang kĕtiga</i>	kah'lee yahng ker-
threefold	<i>lipat tiga</i>	lee'paht tee'gah
three-quarters	<i>tiga suku</i>	tee'gah soo-koo
twice	<i>dua kali</i>	dooah kah'lee [dah
twice as much	<i>dua kali ganda</i>	dooah kah'lee gahn'-
two at a time	<i>dua-dua sa-kali</i>	dooahdooahsah-kah'-
two by two	<i>dua-dua</i>	dooah-dooah [lee

¹ *Sa* is used for "one", "a", or "an"; e.g. a dozen = *sa-dazĕn*, an eighth = *sa-pĕrlapan*, a pair = *sa-pasang*, one score = *sa-kudi*, and similarly with other words.

Auxiliary Numerals

(*Nama bilangan benda*).

AUXILIARY.	PRONUNCIATION.	APPLIED TO
<i>Běntok</i>	bern'tohk	rings [clothing
<i>hělai</i>	her-li'	mats, paper, and
<i>batang</i>	bal'taŋg	spears, poles
<i>bilah</i>	bee'lah	knife
<i>ekor</i>	eh'kohr	animals, birds
<i>puchok</i>	poo'chohk	letters
<i>butir</i>	boo'teer	fruits (small)
<i>buah</i>	booah'	fruits (large)
<i>biji</i>	bee-jee	fruits (general)
<i>bidang</i>	bee'dahng	plantations
<i>pintu, buah</i>	pin'too, booah'	houses, buildings
<i>pasang</i>	pah'sahng	shoes, slippers, socks, etc.
<i>kompolan</i>	kohm-poh'lahn	flocks of any animals
<i>kawan</i>	kah'wahn	flocks of any birds
<i>kaki</i>	kah'kee	umbrellas

Examples of the use of these auxiliary numerals : 3 rings = *dua běntok chinchin* ; 2 mats = *dua hělai tikar* ; 5 birds = *lima ekor burung* ; a flight of birds = *sakawan burung*.

Note.—Auxiliary numerals are used more in writing than in conversation.

Adjectives (*Rupa atau Kěadaan*).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Able	<i>upaya</i>	oo-pali'yah
afraid	<i>takut</i>	tah'koot
amusing	<i>pělek</i>	p'lehk
angry	<i>marah</i>	mah'rah
anxious	<i>risau, bimbang</i>	ree'sow, bim'bahng
ashamed	<i>malu</i>	mah'loo
awkward	<i>kekak</i>	keh'kohk
bad (of things)	<i>tidak baik</i>	tee'dahk bik
— (of fruits)	<i>busuk</i>	boo'sohk
— (of persons)	<i>jahat</i>	jah'haht
beautiful, pretty	<i>chantekek</i>	chahn'tehk
bitter	<i>pahit</i>	pah'hit
blind	<i>buta</i>	boo'tah
blunt	<i>tumpul</i>	toom'pool
brave	<i>běrani</i>	b'rah'nee

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
broad, wide	<i>lebar</i>	leh'ba ^h r
calm	<i>těnang</i>	ter-na ^h ng'
careful	<i>chěr'mat</i>	cherr'ma ^h t
certain (sure)	<i>těntu</i>	tern'too
cheap	<i>murah</i>	moo'ra ^h
clean	<i>běrseh</i>	berr'se ^h
clever	<i>pandai</i>	pahn'di
cold [venient)	<i>sějok</i>	ser-joh ^k '
comfortable (con-	<i>sěnang</i>	ser-na ^h n
contented	<i>shukur</i>	shoo'koor
cruel	<i>běngis</i>	ber-ngiss'
curious	<i>ganjil</i>	gahn'jil
damp	<i>lěmbab</i>	lerm'ba ^h b
dangerous	<i>běrmarahaya</i>	berr-mah'rah-bah-
dark	<i>gělap</i>	g'lahp [hah'ya ^h
deaf	<i>pěkak</i>	per-ka ^h k'
dear (expensive)	<i>mahal</i>	mah'ha ^h l
deceitful	<i>kechoh</i>	keh'cho ^h
deep	<i>dalam</i>	dah'la ^h m
different	<i>lain</i>	lin
difficult	<i>susah</i>	soo'sa ^h
dirty	<i>kotor</i>	koh'to ^h r
distant (far)	<i>jauh</i>	jowh
dry	<i>kěring</i>	k'ring'
dull (stupid)	<i>bodoh</i>	boh'do ^h
easy	<i>sěnang</i>	ser-na ^h ng'
empty	<i>kosong</i>	koh'so ^h ng
even (opposed to	<i>gěnap</i>	gher-na ^h p'
every [odd)	<i>tiap-tiap</i>	teea ^h p' teea ^h p'
faithful	<i>sětia</i>	s'teeah
false (of person)	<i>bohong</i>	boh'hohng
— (of money)	<i>lanchongan</i>	lahn-cho ^h 'ngahn
famous	<i>mashhur</i>	mahsh'hoor
fast (quick)	<i>děras, lěkas</i>	d'rahss, ler-ka ^h ss'
— (firm)	<i>kokoh</i>	ko ^h 'ko ^h
fat (stout)	<i>gěmoh</i>	ger-moh ^k
few	<i>sědikit</i>	ser-dee'kit
fine (small, etc.)	<i>halus</i>	hah'looss
flat	<i>rata</i>	rah'ta ^h
fond (of)	<i>suka</i>	soo'ka ^h
fortunate	<i>běrtuah</i>	berr-tooah'

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
free	<i>bebas</i>	beh'bahss
frequent	<i>sēlalu</i>	ser-lah'loo
fresh	<i>baharu</i>	bah-hah'roo
full	<i>pěnoh</i>	per-noh'
gay	<i>ria</i>	reeah
generous	<i>murah hati</i>	mooh'rah hah'tee
gentle	<i>lěmah lěmbut</i>	l'mah lerm-boot
glad, happy	<i>suka</i>	soo'kah
good	<i>baik, bagus</i>	bik, bah'gooss
great, big, large	<i>běsar</i>	ber-sahr'
guilty, wrong	<i>salah</i>	sah'lah
hard (opposed to healthy [soft])	<i>kěras</i>	k'rahs
heavy	<i>sihat</i>	see'haht
high, tall	<i>běrat</i>	b'raht
honest, true	<i>tinggi</i>	ting'ghee
hot, warm	<i>běnar</i>	ber-nahr'
— (as mustard)	<i>panas</i>	pah'nahss
hungry	<i>pědas</i>	per-dahss'
ill (sick) [persons]	<i>lapar</i>	lah'pah
important (of impossible invulnerable)	<i>sakit</i>	sah'kit
just	<i>běrnama</i>	berr-nah'mah
kind	<i>mustahil</i>	mooss-tah'hil
lame	<i>kěbal</i>	ker-bahl'
last	<i>'adil</i>	'ah'dil
late	<i>baik hati</i>	bik hah'tee
lazy	<i>tempang</i>	tem'pahng
lean (thin)	<i>akhir</i>	ah'kheer
left	<i>lambat</i>	lahm'baht
left-handed	<i>malas</i>	mah'lahss
light (in weight)	<i>kurus</i>	koo'rooss
little, small	<i>kiri</i>	kee'ree
little, a	<i>kidal</i>	kee'dahl
long (of things)	<i>ringan</i>	ree'ngahn
— (of time)	<i>kěchil</i>	ker-chil'
loose (not tight)	<i>sědikit</i>	ser-dee'kit
loud	<i>panjang</i>	pahn'jahng
— (shrill)	<i>lama</i>	lah'mah
low	<i>longgar</i>	lohng'gahr
	<i>kuat, běsar</i>	kooah, ber-sahr'
	<i>nyaring</i>	nyah'ring
	<i>rěndah</i>	ren'dah

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
low (of position)	<i>hina</i>	hee'nah
mad	<i>gila</i>	gee'lah
many, much	<i>banyak</i>	bah'nyahk
middle	<i>tengah-tengah</i>	ter-ngah' ter-ngah'
narrow	<i>sempit</i>	serm'pit
near	<i>dekat, hampir</i>	der'kaht, hahm'peer
new	<i>baharu</i>	bah-hah'roo
nice (pleasant)	<i>sedap</i>	ser-dahp'
odd	<i>ganjil</i>	gahn'jil
old (of persons)	<i>tua</i>	tooah
— (of things)	<i>lama, burok</i>	lah'mah, boo'rohk
pale	<i>puchat</i>	poo'chaht
patient	<i>sabar</i>	shah'bahr
plain, clear, bright	<i>terang</i>	t'rahng
poisonous (of	<i>bisa</i>	bee'sah
polite [animals])	<i>berbahasa</i>	berr-bah-hah'sah
poor	<i>miskin</i>	miss'kin
private (secret)	<i>rahsia</i>	rah'seeah
proud	<i>besar hati</i>	ber-sahr' hah'tee
quick (rapid)	<i>pantas, cepat</i>	pahn'tahss, cher-paht'
quiet	<i>sunyi</i>	soo'nyee
rare	<i>jarang</i>	jah'rahng
raw (uncooked)	<i>mentah</i>	inern'tah
ready	<i>siap, sedia</i>	seeahp', ser-deeah'
real	<i>betul-betul</i>	b'tool'-b'tool'
rich	<i>kaya</i>	kah'yah
right (opposed to	<i>kanan</i>	kah'nah
— (correct) [left])	<i>betul</i>	b'tool'
ripe (of fruits)	<i>masak</i>	mah'sahk
rough	<i>kasar</i>	kah'sahr
round	<i>bulat</i>	boo'laht
rude, impolite	<i>biadab, kurang-ajar</i>	bee-ah'dahb, koo'-rahng-ah'jah
sad	<i>susah hati, duka-chita</i>	soo'sah hah'tee, doo'-kah-chee'tah
safe (secure)	<i>selamat</i>	s'lal'maht
same (in appear-	<i>sa-rupa</i>	sah-roo'pah
same, the [ance])	<i>sama</i>	sah'mah
satisfactory	<i>puas hati</i>	pooahss hah'tee
serious (illness)	<i>těrok</i>	t'rohk
shallow	<i>chetek, tohor</i>	chek'tehk, toh'hohr

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
sharp (of knife)	<i>tajam</i>	tah'jahm
— (of persons)	<i>chěrdek</i>	cher'r'de'hk
short	<i>pendek</i>	pen'de'hk
—, (in number)	<i>kurang</i>	koo'rahng
silent	<i>sěnyap</i>	ser-nyahp'
silly	<i>bingong</i>	bee'ngo'hng
sleepy	<i>měngantok</i>	mer-ngahn'tohk
slow	<i>pěrlahan, lambat</i>	perr-lah'hahn, lahm'
smooth	<i>lichin</i>	lee'chin ' [bah't
soft	<i>lěmbut</i>	lerm'boot
sour	<i>masam</i>	mah'sahm
stiff	<i>kaku</i>	kah'koo
still (tranquil)	<i>sunyi-sěnyap</i>	soo'nyee ser-nyahp'
straight	<i>lurus</i>	loo'rooss
strange	<i>hairan</i>	hi'rahn
strong	<i>kuat</i>	kooah't
stupid, foolish	<i>bodoh</i>	boh'doh
sufficient, enough	<i>chukup</i>	choo'koop
suitable	<i>padan</i>	pah'dahn
sweet	<i>manis</i>	mah'niss
tame	<i>jinak</i>	jee'nahk
thick	<i>těbal</i>	ter-bah'l'
thin (of things)	<i>něfis</i>	nee'fiss
thirsty	<i>haus, dahaga</i>	howss, dah-hah'gah
tight	<i>kětat</i>	ker-taht'
— (taut)	<i>těgang</i>	ter-gahng'
tipsy (drunk)	<i>mabok</i>	mah'boh'k
tired	<i>pěnat</i>	per-naht'
torn (in rags)	<i>koyak-koyak</i>	koh'yah'k koh'yā'hk
tough (of meat)	<i>liat</i>	leeaht
trustworthy	<i>amanah</i>	ah-mah'nahd
ugly	<i>odoh</i>	oh'doh
useful	<i>běrguna</i>	berr-goo'nah
usual	<i>biasa, lazim</i>	beeah'sah, lah'zim
vain	<i>sombong</i>	sohm'bohng
valuable	<i>mahal</i>	mah-hahl
various	<i>běrbagai</i>	berr-bah'ghi
warm	<i>hangat</i>	hah'ngaht
weak	<i>lěmah</i>	ler-mah'
well (after illness)	<i>sěmboh</i>	serm'boh
wet	<i>basah</i>	bah'sah

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
wet (drenching-)	<i>kuyup</i>	koo'yooop
wicked	<i>nakal, jahat</i>	nah'kah'l, jah'haht
wild (of animals)	<i>liar</i>	leeahr'
— (of flowers)	<i>hutan</i> ¹	hoo'tahn
wise	<i>bijaksana</i>	bee-jahk-sah'nah
wonderful	<i>'ajaib</i>	'ah-jib'
wretched	<i>chēlaka</i>	cher-lah'kah
young	<i>muda</i>	moo'dah

Verbs (*Pērbuatan*).

Abuse (scold)	<i>maki</i>	mah'kee
accept	<i>tērima</i>	t'ree'mah
add	<i>tambah</i>	tahm'bah
— (figures in sums)	<i>kumpul, jumlah</i>	koom'pool, joom'lah
admire	<i>gēmar</i>	ger-mahr'
admit (allow)	<i>bēnarkan</i>	ber-nahr'kah
— (a guilt)	<i>mēngaku</i>	mer-ngah'koo
agree	<i>bērsatuju</i>	berr-sah-too'joo
— (in agreements)	<i>mēngaku</i>	mer-ngah'koo
alter, change	<i>tukar, salin</i>	too-kahr', sah'lin
answer	<i>jawab</i>	jah'wahb
arrange	<i>atur</i>	ah'toor
arrive	<i>sampai</i>	sahm'pi
ask (about a thing)	<i>tanya</i>	tah'nyah
— (for a thing)	<i>minta</i>	min'tah
— (a person to do)	<i>suroh</i>	soo'roh
— (a person to assist, help [come])	<i>ajak</i>	ah-jahk
assist, help [come]	<i>tolong</i>	toh'lohng
awake	<i>bangun</i>	bah'ngoon
bark	<i>salak</i>	sah'lahk
bathe	<i>mandi</i>	mahn'dee
beat, hit	<i>pukul</i>	poo'kool
become	<i>jadi</i>	jah'dee
begin	<i>mula</i>	moo'lah
believe	<i>pērchaya</i>	perr-chah'yah
bind, tie	<i>ikat</i>	ee'kaht
bite	<i>gigit</i>	gee'git (g. hard)
boil	<i>rēbus</i>	rer-booss'
borrow	<i>pinjam</i>	pin'jahm
break (in pieces)	<i>pēchah</i>	per-chah'

¹ *Hutan* = jungle or forest.

ENGLISH.	MAI'AY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
break (into two pieces)	<i>bēlah</i>	b'lah'
— (a promise)	<i>munkir</i>	moon'keer
bring	<i>bawa</i>	bah'wah
build, make	<i>buat</i>	booah't'
burn	<i>bakar</i>	bah'kah'r [kah'n
bury	<i>tanam, kuburkan</i>	tah'nahm, koo-boor'-
buy	<i>bēli</i>	b'lee
call	<i>panggil</i>	pahng'gil
— (at a place)	<i>singguh</i>	sing'gah
carry, lift	<i>angkat</i>	ahng'kaht
— (on the back)	<i>tanggong</i>	tahng'gohng
— (on the shoulder)	<i>pikul</i>	pee'kool
catch	<i>tangkap</i>	tahng'kahp
chase	<i>kējār</i>	k'jah'r
cheat	<i>tipu</i>	tee'poo
choose, select	<i>pileh</i>	pee'leh
clean	<i>chuchi</i>	choo'chee
climb	<i>panjat</i>	pahn'jaht
collect	<i>pungut</i>	poo'ngoot
come	<i>datang, mari</i>	dah'tahng, mah'ree
— in	<i>masuk</i>	mah'sohk
compare	<i>banding</i>	bahn'ding
consent	<i>kabulkan</i>	kah-bool'kahn
cook	<i>masak</i>	mah'sahk
cough	<i>batok</i>	bah'tohk
count, reckon	<i>bilang, hetong</i>	bee'lahng, heli'tohng
cover	<i>tutup</i>	too'toop
cry	<i>tangis</i>	tah'ngis
cut	<i>potong</i>	poh'tohng
dance	<i>tari</i>	tah ree
decide, judge	<i>timbang</i>	tim'bahng
die	<i>mati</i>	mah'tee
dig	<i>gali, korek</i>	gah'lee, koh'rehk
dislike, hate	<i>bēnchi</i>	bern'chee
dismiss (drive out)	<i>buang</i>	booahng'
do	<i>buat</i>	booah't'
doubt	<i>shak</i>	shahk
dream	<i>mimpi</i>	mim'pee
drink [sun]	<i>minum</i>	mee'noom
dry (clothes in the)	<i>jēmur</i>	j'moor'

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
eat	<i>makan</i>	mah'ka ^h n
examine	<i>pěreksa</i>	p'reh ^k 'sa ^h
excuse, pardon	<i>ampun, ma'af</i>	ahm'poon, mah'ah ^f
explain (make clear)	<i>těrangkan</i>	t'rahng'ka ^h n
fail (in business)	<i>jatoh, rugi</i>	jah'to ^h , roo'gee
faint	<i>pengsan, pitam</i>	peng'sa ^h n, pee'-
fall	<i>jatoh</i>	jah'to ^h [ta ^h m
feed	<i>běri makan</i>	b'ree' mah'ka ^h n
feel	<i>rasa</i>	rah'sa ^h
fetch	<i>pěrgi ambil</i>	perr'gee ahm'bil
fight	<i>běrkělahi</i>	berr-k'lah'hee
fill	<i>isikan</i>	ee-see'ka ^h n
find (to search)	<i>chari</i>	chah'ree
— (found)	<i>jumpa</i>	joom'pa ^h
finish	<i>habis</i>	hah'bis
fly	<i>těrbang</i>	terr'ba ^h ng
follow	<i>ikut</i>	ee'koot
forget	<i>lupa</i>	loo'pa ^h
gain (in business)	<i>untong</i>	oon'to ^h ng
get in	<i>masuk</i>	mah'so ^h k
— out	<i>kěluar</i>	k'looahr'
— up	<i>bangkit</i>	ba ^h ng'kit
give	<i>běri, kasi</i>	b'ree', kah'see
go	<i>pěrgi</i>	perr'gee
govern, rule	<i>pěrentah</i>	p'reh ^a 'ta ^h
grow	<i>tumbuh</i>	toom'bo ^h
hang	<i>gantong</i>	ga ^h n'to ^h ng
have (possess)	<i>ada</i>	ah'da ^h
hear	<i>děngar</i>	d'ngahr
hesitate	<i>bimbang</i>	bim'ba ^h ng
hide	<i>sěmbunyi</i>	serm-boo'nyee
hire	<i>tambang, sewa</i>	tahm'ba ^h ng, seh'wah
hold	<i>pěgang</i>	p'ga ^h ng'
— (contain)	<i>muat</i>	mooaht'
hope	<i>harap</i>	hah'ra ^h p
hurt	<i>luka</i>	loo'ka ^h
inhale (smoke)	<i>isap</i>	ee'sa ^h p
interpret	<i>těrjemah</i>	terr-joo'ma ^h
join (connect)	<i>sambong</i>	sahm'bo ^h ng
jump	<i>lompat</i>	loh ^m 'pa ^h t

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
keep	<i>simpan</i>	sim'pahn
kill	<i>bunuh</i>	boo'noh
kiss	<i>chium</i>	chee'oom
knock (hit)	<i>hēntam</i>	hern'tahm
know	<i>tahu</i>	tah'hoo
laugh	<i>těrtawa, gėlak</i>	terrtah'wah, g'lahk
learn	<i>bėlajar</i>	b'lah'jah
— (by heart)	<i>hafatl</i>	hah'fahz
leave	<i>tinggalkan</i>	ting-gahl'kahn
lend	<i>pinjamkan</i>	pin-jahm'kahn
let	<i>biar</i>	beeahr'
lie down	<i>baring</i>	bah'ring
light (lamp or fire)	<i>pasang</i>	pah'sahng
like	<i>suka</i>	soo'kah
live (reside)	<i>tinggal</i>	ting'gahl
— (be alive)	<i>hidup</i>	hee'doop
lock	<i>kunchi</i>	koon'chee
look at	<i>lihat, tengok</i>	lee'haht, teh'ngoħk
— after	<i>jaga, bėl</i>	jah'gah, b'lah
— for	<i>chari</i>	chah'ree
lose (a thing)	<i>hilang</i>	hee'lahng
— (in business)	<i>rugi</i>	roo'gee
— (in games)	<i>kalah</i>	kah'lah
love	<i>kaseh, sayang</i>	kah'seh, sah'yahng
marry	<i>kahwin, nikah</i>	kah'win, nee'kah
measure	<i>ukur, sukat</i>	oo'koor, soo'kaht
meet	<i>jumpa</i>	joom'pah
mend	<i>baikkan</i>	bik'kahn
mention	<i>sėbut</i>	s'boot'
mix	<i>champur</i>	chahm'poor
move	<i>gėrak</i>	g'rahk
obey	<i>ikut hukum</i>	ee'koot hoo'koom
disobey	<i>bantah</i>	bah'n'tah
offer	<i>tawar</i>	tah'wah
open	<i>buka</i>	boo'kah
order	<i>hukum, pėrentah</i>	hoo'koom, p'ren'tah
— (of a ruler)	<i>titah</i>	tee'tah
pack up	<i>kėmas</i>	k'mahs'
pay	<i>bayar</i>	bah'yahr
perspire	<i>bėrpėloh</i>	berr-p'loh
pick (fruits)	<i>pungut</i>	poo'ngoot

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
play	<i>main</i>	<i>min</i>
pour	<i>tuang</i>	<i>tooahng'</i>
praise	<i>puji</i>	<i>poo'jee</i>
prepare	<i>siap</i>	<i>seeahp'</i>
prevent	<i>tëgah</i>	<i>ter'gah</i>
promise	<i>janji</i>	<i>jahn'jee</i>
pull	<i>tarek, heret</i>	<i>tah'rehk, heh'reht</i>
push	<i>tolak</i>	<i>toh'lahk</i>
put	<i>taroh</i>	<i>tah'roh</i>
— on (don)	<i>pakai</i>	<i>pah'ki</i>
— down	<i>lëtak</i>	<i>l'tahk</i>
rain	<i>hujan</i>	<i>hoo'jahn</i>
read	<i>bacha</i>	<i>bah'chah</i>
receive	<i>tërima</i>	<i>t'ree'mah</i>
refuse	<i>ënggan</i>	<i>erng'gahn</i>
rejoice	<i>bërsuka ria</i>	<i>berr-soo'kah reeah</i>
remain	<i>baki</i>	<i>bah'kee</i>
remember	<i>ingat</i>	<i>ee'ngaht</i>
repeat	<i>ulang</i>	<i>oo'lahng</i>
reply	<i>jawab</i>	<i>jah'wahb</i>
rest	<i>bërhënti pënat</i>	<i>berr-hern'tee p'naht'</i>
return	<i>balek, këmbali</i>	<i>bah'lehk, kerm-bah'-</i>
ride	<i>tonggang</i>	<i>tohng'gahng</i> [lee
ring (bell)	<i>goyang (locheng)</i>	<i>goh'yahng (loh'-</i>
roast	<i>panggang</i>	<i>pahng'gahng</i> [cheng)
rub	<i>gosok</i>	<i>goh'sohk</i>
run	<i>lari</i>	<i>lah'ree</i>
save	<i>sëlamatkan</i>	<i>s'lah'maht-kahn</i>
say	<i>sëbut, kata</i>	<i>s'boot', kah'tah</i>
see (purposely)	<i>tengok</i>	<i>teh'ngohk</i>
— (accidentally)	<i>nampak</i>	<i>nahm'pahk</i>
seem (appear)	<i>nampaknya</i>	<i>nahm'pahk-nyah</i>
sell	<i>jual</i>	<i>jooahl'</i>
send	<i>hantar</i>	<i>hahn'tahr</i>
— (letters)	<i>kirim</i>	<i>kee'rim</i>
sew, stitch	<i>jahit</i>	<i>jah'hit</i>
share	<i>bërkongsi</i>	<i>berr-kohng'see</i>
shave	<i>chukur</i>	<i>choo'koor</i>
shoot	<i>tembak</i>	<i>tem'bahk</i>
show	<i>tunjok</i>	<i>toon'johk</i>
shut	<i>tutup</i>	<i>too'toop</i>

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
sing	<i>nyanyi</i>	nyah'nyee
sit	<i>dudok</i>	doo'dohk
— (cross-legged)	<i>běrsila</i>	berr-see'lah
sleep	<i>tidur</i>	tee'door
smell	<i>bau</i>	bow (like "now")
smoke (cigarettes)	<i>isap, měrokok</i>	ee'sahp, m'roh'kohk
sneeze	<i>běrsin</i>	berr'sin
sow	<i>sěmai</i>	ser'mi
speak	<i>chakap</i>	chah'kahp
spell	<i>eja</i>	eh'jah
spend (money)	<i>bělanja</i>	b'lahn'jah
spoil	<i>rosak</i>	roh'sahk
stand	<i>diri, běrdiri</i>	dee'ree, berr-dee'ree
steal	<i>churi</i>	choo'ree
stop (trans.)	<i>tahan</i>	tah'hahn
— (intrans.)	<i>běrhěnti</i>	berr-hern'tee
suggest	<i>shur</i>	shoor
swallow	<i>tělan</i>	t'lahn
swear	<i>běrsumpah</i>	berr-soom'pah
curse	<i>sumpah</i>	soom'pah
sweep, wipe	<i>sapu</i>	sah'poo
swim	<i>běrnang</i>	berr'nahng
take	<i>ambil</i>	ahm'bil
— care	<i>jaga</i>	jah'gah
— off (doff)	<i>buka</i>	boo'kah
talk	<i>běrchakap</i>	berr-chah'kahp
taste	<i>rasa</i>	rah'sah
teach	<i>ajar</i>	ah'jah
tear	<i>koyak</i>	koh'yahk
tell (inform)	<i>bilang, khabarkan</i>	bee'lahng, khah- bahr'kahn
thank	<i>těrima kaseh</i>	t'ree'mah kah'seh
think	<i>fikir</i>	fee'keer
throw	<i>lempar, buang</i>	lem'pah, booahng
touch	<i>usek, jamah</i>	oo'sehk, jah'mah
translate	<i>těrjumah</i>	terr-joo'mah
tread	<i>pijak</i>	pee'jahk
try	<i>chuba</i>	choo'bah
turn	<i>pusing, putar</i>	poo'sing, poo'tahr
understand	<i>ěrti</i>	err'tee
use	<i>guna, pakai</i>	goo'nah, pah'ki

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
used to	<i>biasa</i>	beeah'sah
wait	<i>nanti</i>	nah'n'tee
walk	<i>jalan</i>	jah'lahu
want	<i>mahu</i>	mah'hoo
warn	<i>běri ingat</i>	b'ree' ee'ngaht
wash	<i>basoh</i>	bal'soh
waste [watch)	<i>buang buang</i>	booah'ng' booah'ng'
watch (keep	<i>jaga</i>	jah'gah
water	<i>siram</i>	see'rahm
wear	<i>pakai</i>	pah'ki
weep	<i>ratap</i>	rah'tahp
weigh	<i>timbang</i>	tim'bahng
whip	<i>sěbat</i>	s'bah
whisper	<i>bisek</i>	bee'sekh
whistle	<i>siul</i>	see'ool
win	<i>měnang</i>	mer'nahng
wish to	<i>hěndak</i>	hern'dahk
work	<i>kěra</i>	kerr'jah
wrap up	<i>bungkus</i>	boong'koos
write	<i>tulis</i>	too'lis
yield (surrender)	<i>sěrah diri</i>	s'rah'dee'ree

Adverbs (*Měnunjukkan Pěrbuatan*).

About (more or again [less)	<i>lěbeh kurang</i> <i>sa-kali lagi</i>	l'beh koo'rahng sah-kah'lee lah'gee
almost, nearly	<i>hampir-hampir</i>	hahm'peer-hahm'-
also	<i>jua, juga</i>	jooah, joo'gah [peer
altogether	<i>sěmua sa-kali</i>	s'mooah' sah-kah'lee
anyhow	<i>bagaimana pun</i>	bal'gi-mah'nah poon [nyah
at first	<i>(pada) mula-nya</i>	(pah'dah) moo-lah'-
at last	<i>akhir-nya</i>	ah'kheer-nyah
at least	<i>sa-kurang-kurang-nya</i>	sah-koo'rahng koo'- rahng-nyah
at once	<i>sama sa-kali</i>	sah'mah sah-kah'lee
at present	<i>sěkarang ini</i>	s'kah'rahng ee'nee
before	<i>děhulu</i>	der-hoo'loo
certainly, of course	<i>těntu sa-kali</i>	tern'too sah-kah'lee
enough, sufficiently	<i>chukup</i>	choo'koop [kah'lee
especially	<i>těrutama sa-kali</i>	terr-oo-tah'mah sah-
ever	<i>pěrnah</i>	perr'nah

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
here	<i>di-sini</i>	di-see'nee
in that way	<i>bagitu</i>	bah-gee'too
in this way	<i>bagini</i>	bah-gee'nee } (g always hard)
less	<i>kurang</i>	koo'rahng
more	<i>lebih</i>	l'beh
much more	<i>těrlėbeh lagi</i>	terr-ler'beh lah'gee
never	<i>tidak pernah</i>	tee'dahk perr'nah
no, not	<i>tidak</i>	tee'dahk
not yet	<i>belum</i>	b'loom
now	<i>sėkarang</i>	s'kah'rahng
often, always	<i>sėlalu</i>	s'lah-loo [hah'jah
only	<i>hanya-lah, sahaja</i>	hah-nyah'lah, sah-
perhaps	<i>barangkali</i>	bah-rahng'kah'lee
purposely	<i>sėngaja</i>	s'ngah'jah
quite	<i>bėtul-bėtul</i>	b'tool-b'tool
seldom	<i>jarang-jarang</i>	jah'rahng-jah'rahng
so much, so many	<i>sa-kian banyak-nya</i>	sah-keeahn' bah-nyahk-nyah
somehow	<i>ėntah bagaimana</i>	ern'tah bah'gi-mah'-nah [dahng
sometimes	<i>těrkadang-kadang</i>	terr-kah'dahng-kah'-
suddenly	<i>tiba-tiba</i>	tee'bah-tee'bah
then, afterwards	<i>kėmudian</i>	k'moo-deeahn'
there	<i>di-situ</i>	di-see'too
therefore	<i>kalau begitu</i>	kah'low bah-gee'too
to-morrow	<i>esok</i>	eh'sohk [lahm'pow
very ¹	<i>těrlalu, tėrlampau</i>	terr-lah'loo, terr-
yesterday	<i>kėlamarin, sama-lam</i>	k'lah-mah'rin, s'mah'lahm

Prepositions (*Mėnunjukkan tėmpat*).

About	<i>fasal, darihal</i>	fah'sahl, dah-ree'-
above, over, on	<i>di-atas</i>	di-ah'tahs [hahl
according to	<i>mėngikut</i>	mer-ngee'koot
across	<i>ka-sėbėrang</i>	kah-ser'b'rahng
among	<i>di-antara</i>	di-ahn-tah'rah
at	<i>di-, pada</i>	di-, pah'dah
behind	<i>di-bėlakang</i>	di-b'lah'kahng
below, down	<i>ka-bawah</i>	kah-bah'wah

¹ "Very" is rendered into Malay as *banyak* in colloquialism.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
beneath, under	<i>di-bawah</i>	di-bah'wah
between	<i>di-antara</i>	di-ahn-tah'rah
by	<i>oleh</i>	oh'leh
during	<i>sa-lama</i>	sah-lah'mah
except	<i>mélainkan</i>	mer-lin'kahn
in	<i>di-dalam</i>	di-dah'lahm
in front	<i>di-hadapan</i>	di-hah-dah'pahn
instead of	<i>ganti</i>	gahn'tee
into	<i>ka-dalam</i>	kah-dah'lahm
near	<i>dēkat, hampir</i>	der'kaht, hahm'peer
— to	<i>dēkat dēngan</i>	der'kaht der'ngahn
next to	<i>di-sabēlah</i>	di-sah'b'lah
of (afraid of)	<i>akan</i>	ah'kahn
opposite	<i>tēntang</i>	tern'tahng [ngahn]
— to	<i>bērtēntang dēngan</i>	berr-tern'tahng der'-
round, around	<i>bērkeliling</i>	berr-k'lee'ling
since	<i>sēmēnjak</i>	s'mern-jahk
though	<i>sunggoh-pun</i>	soong-goh'poon
through	<i>mēnērusi</i>	mer-n'roo'see
till, until	<i>sa-hingga</i>	sah-hing'gah
to (a place)	<i>ka-, ka-pada</i>	kah-, kah-pah'dah
— (a person)	<i>akan</i>	ah'kahn
together	<i>bērsama</i>	berr-sah'mah
up	<i>di-atas, ka-atas</i>	di-ah'tahs, kah-ah'-
up to	<i>hingga</i>	hing'gah [tahs]
with	<i>dēngan</i>	der'ngahn

Conjunctions (*Pěrkataan mēnyambong*).

Although	<i>sunggoh-pun</i>	soong-goh'poon
and	<i>dan</i>	dahn
as if	<i>sa-olah-olah</i>	sah-oh'lah-oh'lah
because	<i>dari-sēbah</i>	dah'ree-s'bahb
before	<i>sa-bēlum</i>	sah-b'loom' [gee]
besides, further	<i>tambahan lagi</i>	tahm-bah'hahn lah'-
but	<i>tētapi</i>	ter-tah'pee
either . . . or	<i>baik . . . atau</i>	bik . . . ah'tow
even if	<i>walaupun</i>	wah-low'poon
if	<i>jika, jikalau</i>	jee'kah, jee-kah'low
if not	<i>jikalau tidak</i>	jee kah'low tee'dahk
in case	<i>sa-kira-nya</i>	sah-kee-rah'nyah

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
neither . . nor	<i>tidak . . atau pun</i>	tee'dahk . . ah'tow poon
only then	<i>baharu-lah</i>	bah-hah-roo'lah
or	<i>atau</i>	ah'tow
since	<i>oleh sebab itu</i>	oh'leh s'bahb' ee'too
so long as	<i>sa-lagi</i>	sah-lah'gee
so that, in order that	<i>supaya</i>	soo-pah-yah
the more . . the	<i>makin . . makin</i>	mah'kin . mah'kin
unless [more	<i>jika tidak</i>	jee'kah tee'dahk
when	<i>apabila</i>	ah'pah-bee'lah
while	<i>tatkala, sementara</i>	taht-kah'lah, s'mern- tah'rah

Personal Pronouns.

The Malays attach great importance to the right use of pronouns, inasmuch as it serves to distinguish the class of person speaking or spoken to.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
I (between equals, politely)	<i>sahaya</i>	sah-hah'yah
I (in addressing a Raja)	<i>patek</i>	pah'tekk
I (among Malays, familiarly)	<i>aku</i>	ah'koo
I (in writing between officials)	<i>beta</i>	beh'tah
We (between equals)	<i>kita</i>	kee'tah
„ (used by a reigning prince)	<i>kami</i>	kah'mee
You (addressed to a European)	<i>tuan</i>	tooahn
„ („ „ lady)	<i>mem</i>	mehin
„ („ „ Raja)	<i>engku</i>	erng'koo
„ („ „ reigning prince)	<i>tuanku</i>	tooahn'koo
„ („ „ Malay chief)	<i>dato'</i>	dah'tohk
„ („ „ Chinese Straits-born)	<i>baba</i>	bah'bah
„ (addressed to a Chinese lady)	<i>nyonya</i>	nyoh'- nyah
„ („ „ Chinese of means)	<i>tauke</i>	tow'keh
„ (addressed to Chinese or Tamils in general)	<i>lu</i>	loo
„ (addressed to Malays in general)	<i>engkau</i>	erng'kow
„ (between equals, politely)	<i>enche'</i>	ern'chehk

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
You (in writing between officials)	<i>sahabat</i> <i>beta</i>	ṣah-hah'- baht beh'- tah
He } (without any distinction of She } gender) It }	<i>dia</i>	deeah
They (colloquially)	<i>dia-orang</i>	deeah oh'- rahng
„ (in writing)	<i>měreka-itu</i>	m'reh'kah ee'too

NOTE.—In writing letters between relatives and friends among the Malays the relationships are mentioned for “you” and “I”. The word to be used is determined by the degree of the connexion, either of blood or of marriage, and by age in case of friends, e.g. “Adinda” will be used for “I” by, and for “you” to, a younger brother or sister, a younger cousin, a younger brother-in-law or sister-in-law, or a slightly younger friend. “Kakanda” will be used for “I” by, and for “you” to, an elder brother or sister, an elder cousin, an elder brother-in-law or sister-in-law, or a slightly older friend. “Anakanda” will be used for “I” by, and for “you” to, a son, a daughter, a nephew, a niece, a son-in-law, a daughter-in-law, or a much younger friend. “Ayahanda” will be used for “I” by, and for “you” to, a father, an uncle, a father-in-law, or a much older friend. “Bonda” will be used for “I” by, and for “you” to, a mother, an aunt, a mother-in-law, or a much older lady friend.

Interrogative Pronouns.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Who, whom	<i>siapa</i>	seeah'pah
Whose	<i>siapa punya</i>	seeah'pah poo'nyah
Which	<i>yang mana</i>	yahng mah'nah
What	<i>apa</i>	ah'pah

Relative Pronouns.

Who } Whom } Which } That }	<i>yang</i>	<i>yahng</i>
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NOTE.—For Reflexive Pronouns, see *Outline of Grammar*, Rule 7, p. 66.

OUTLINE OF GRAMMAR.

It has been truly observed that Malay is a most idiomatic language. In order, therefore, to speak it with perfect accuracy students are recommended to learn the Malay sentences given herein by heart, and to have as much intercourse with the Malays as possible. The few grammatical rules given below are only those which are peculiar to the language in so far as they differ from English ones.

Inflections of words are given under a separate heading.

NOUNS.

Rule 1. There is no separate form for the plural noun in Malay, e.g. :

ENGLISH.	MALAY.
a man	<i>sa-orang</i>
five men	<i>lima orang</i>

Rule 2. Sometimes a noun is reduplicated, and then it means (i) that the number is indefinite, e.g. :

the men who came yesterday	<i>orang-orang yang datang semalam.</i>
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(ii) that there is more than one variety of the same thing, e.g. :

various kinds of things different kinds of flowers	<i>barang-barang bunga-bunga</i>
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Rule 3. There is no inflection to denote gender ; but *laki-laki* is added to define male and *përempuan* for female of persons, *jantan* for male and *bětina* for female of animals, e.g. :

son	<i>anak laki-laki</i>
daughter	<i>anak pěrempuan</i>
horse	<i>kuda jantan</i>
mare	<i>kuda bětina</i>

Rule 4. To express "possession", corresponding with the use of "'s" in English, (i) in colloquialism the word *punya* is used after the noun, e.g.:

ENGLISH.	MALAY.
William's umbrella	<i>William punya payong</i>

(ii) In writing, the substantive is placed before the possessor without using *punya*, e.g.:

William's umbrella	<i>payong William</i>
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Rule 5. To express "possession" corresponding with the use of "of" in English, the substantive is placed before the name of the possessor without a preposition, e.g.:

the legs of the table	<i>kaki meja</i>
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PRONOUNS.

(For personal pronouns see p. 63.)

Rule 6. There is no form for the possessive case of pronouns but to express "possession", (i) colloquially the word *punya* is used after the pronoun, e.g.:

my	<i>sahaya punya</i>
his, her, or its	<i>dia punya</i>

(ii) In writing the substantive is placed before the pronoun, e.g.:

my umbrella	<i>payong sahaya</i>
his umbrella	<i>payong dia</i>

Rule 7. To form reflexive pronouns the word *sendiri* is added to the pronouns, e.g.:

myself	<i>sahaya sendiri</i>
ourselves	<i>kita sendiri</i>

Rule 8. (i) There is no form for the objective case of pronouns, but to denote it prepositions are used. (For examples, see under heading Prepositions.) (ii) Sometimes *-nya* is used for the objective case "him" or "her" in a sentence with its verb in the passive voice. (For examples, see under heading Verbs : Passive Voice.)

ARTICLES.

Rule 9. Strictly speaking, there is no article in Malay exactly equivalent to the English "a"¹ and "the". *Itu* (literally="the") is actually equivalent to "that yonder" or "those yonder". *Ini* (literally="this") is actually equivalent to "this here" or "these here".

Rule 10. The position of *itu* or *ini* is not before the noun it qualifies, but after it, e.g.:

ENGLISH.	MALAY.
that house	<i>rama itu</i>
these horses	<i>kuda ini</i>

Rule 11. For emphasis, *itu* or *ini* is placed before the noun it qualifies, and generally *-lah* is added to it, e.g.:

that is my house	<i>itu-lah rumah sahaya</i>
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ADJECTIVES.

Rule 12. Qualifying adjectives come after the nouns they qualify, not before them, e.g.:

cold water	<i>ayer sejok</i>
ripe plantain	<i>pisang masak</i>

Rule 13. When two or more adjectives qualify a noun at the same time, the word *yang* is used before the qualifying adjectives and after the noun qualified, e.g.:

a fat, old man	<i>Sa-orang yang gēmok lagi tua</i>
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Rule 14. The comparative degree in Malay is formed by using (i) *lëbeh* before the adjective, (ii) *lagi* after the adjective, e.g.:

(positive) good	<i>baik</i>
(comparative) (i) better	<i>lëbeh baik</i>
(ii) better	<i>baik, lagi</i>

Rule 15. The superlative degree is formed by using (i) *yang . . . sakali*, (ii) *yang . . . sa-habis-habis . . .*, e.g.:

(positive) good	<i>baik</i>
(superlative) (i) best	<i>yang baik sakali</i>
(superlative) (ii) best	<i>yang sa-habis-habis baik</i>

¹ For the equivalent of "a" or "an", see footnote p. 48. Also see "Auxiliary Numerals", p. 49.

VERBS.

Rule 16. Both the verb "to have" and the verb "to be" are rendered into Malay as *ada*, but only (1) when the verb "to have" denotes possession, e.g.:

ENGLISH.

MALAY.

I have ten chairs

sahaya ada sa-puloh kěrosi

(ii) when the verb "to be" is used with a preposition, e.g.:

that man is in this room

*orang itu ada di-dalam ini
bilek*

(iii) when the verb "to be" is preceded by "there", e.g.:

there are ten chairs

ada sa-puloh kěrosi

Rule 17. When the verb "to be" is used with an adjective qualifying a noun, the word *ada* is left out, e.g.:

that man is thin

orang itu kurus¹

this paper is yellow

kěrtas ini kuning¹

Rule 18. When the verb "to be" is used in expressing a man's vocation, the word *ada* is left out and *kěrja* is used instead of it (*kěrja*=work), e.g.:

he is a barber

dia kěrja tukang-chukur

Rule 19. Verbs do not undergo inflection to denote person or number.

Rule 20. The same form of the verb is used for both the present tense and the past, e.g.:

(present) I sleep at ten o'clock

sahaya tidur pukul sa-puloh

(past) last night he slept at

sěmalam dia tidur pukul

twelve o'clock.)

dua-bělas

Rule 21. The "future tense" in a Malay verb is formed

(i) colloquially, by using the word *nanti* (=wait) before the verb, e.g.:

I shall go to-morrow

sahaya nanti pěrgi esok

(ii) in writing, by using the word *akan* before the verb, e.g.:

I shall return home next
month*sahaya akan pulang lain
bulan*

NOTE.—For "can" or "may" use *boleh*, and for "must" use *městi*.

¹ The negative form for these is *bukan-nya*, not *tidak*.

Rule 22. The "perfect tenses" are formed (i) colloquially, by using the word *sudah* (=finished) before the verb, e.g.:

ENGLISH.

he has gone

MALAY.

dia sudah pergi

(ii) in writing by using the words *tělah sudah* before the verb, e.g.:

when he had written the letter he went away

apabila tělah sudah di-tulis-nya surat itu ia-pun pergi-lah

NOTE.—There is no "future perfect tense" in Malay.

Rule 23. For the "imperative mood" the suffix *-lah* may be added to the verb, e.g.:

go!

pergi-lah

NOTE.—The prohibitive "do not" is in Malay *jangan*.

Rule 24. The "progressive tenses" in Malay are formed (i) colloquially, by using *těngah* (=middle) before the verb, e.g.:

he is writing

dia těngah měnulis

(ii) in writing, by using the word *sědang* before the verb, e.g.:

he was writing when I came

dia sědang měnulis apabila sahaya datang

NOTE.—There is no "future progressive tense" in Malay.

Rule 25. There is no equivalent in Malay for the auxiliary verbs "do", "does", and "did" when these help to form a negative sentence, e.g.:

Malays do not eat pork

orang Mělayu tidak makan daging-babi

we did not go there yesterday

kita tidak pergi ka-situ sěmalam

Rule 26. But when the auxiliary verbs "do", "does", and "did" are used for the sake of emphasis, the word *ada* is used for them in Malay, e.g.:

I did go yesterday
some Malays do drink

*ada sahaya pergi sěmalam
sa-těngah orang Mělayu ada minum*

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Rule 27. In colloquialism, the "passive voice" is formed by using the word *kěna* before the verb, e.g.:

ENGLISH.	MALAY.
he was killed	<i>dia kěna bunoh</i>
he will be killed	<i>dia nanti kěna bunoh</i>

Rule 28. In writing, the "passive voice" is formed by using the prefix *di-* before the verb and is largely used in preference to the "active voice", which therefore is colloquial, e.g.:

ENGLISH.	COLLOQUIAL OR ACTIVE VOICE.	LITERARY OR PASSIVE VOICE.
she took the bird	<i>dia ambil itu burung</i>	<i>di-ambil-nya* burung itu</i>
he wrote a letter to his wife	<i>dia tulis satu surat ka-pada istěri-nya*</i>	<i>di-tulis-nya* sapuchok surat ka-pada istěri-nya*</i>

* Note the suffix *-nya*, meaning "by him", or "of his", or "of her" (cf. Rule 8 (ii)).

Rule 29. In writing, even with an intransitive verb which must necessarily be always in the "active voice", the verb precedes the "subject" and has *-lah* added to it, e.g.:

ENGLISH.	MALAY.
he went to Ipoh	<i>pěrgi-lah ia ka-Ipoh</i>

AUXILIARY VERBS FOR INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

Rule 30. The auxiliary verbs "do", "does", and "did" in interrogative sentences have no rendering in Malay when they are preceded by "how", "when", or "why", e.g.:

how did you do it?	<i>bagaimana ęngkau měmbuatnya?</i>
when did you come?	<i>bila ęngkau datang?</i>
why did you hit him?	<i>apa fasal ęngkau pukul sama dia?</i>

INTERROGATION.

Rule 31. Generally a suffix, *-kah*, is used to denote interrogation. Its position in a sentence may be better learnt by examples.

ENGLISH.	MALAY.
have you a knife?	<i>engkau ada-kah pisau?</i>
has he gone?	<i>sudah-kah dia pergi?</i>
are you mad?	<i>engkau gila-kah?</i>
is he sleeping?	<i>dia tidur-kah?</i>
were you there yesterday?	<i>engkau di-situ-kah semalam?</i>
are you a teacher?	<i>engkau kerja guru-kah?</i>
when will you go?	<i>bila-kah engkau nanti pergi?</i>
can you give me . . . ?	<i>boleh-kah engkau beri ka pada sahaya . . . ?</i>
does he go to school?	<i>ada-kah dia pergi ka-sekolah?</i>
did you see him?	<i>ada-kah engkau jumpa dia?</i>

NOTE.—In colloquialism *-kah* may be left out, but the word on which the force of the question falls is emphasized.

Rule 32. The word *jadi* (=become) is very largely used in colloquial Malay, especially in the following examples :—

this will do	<i>ini jadi-lah</i>
we are not going to Ipoh after all	<i>tidak jadi kita pergi ka-Ipoh</i>
the football match will not take place this evening	<i>tidak jadi lawan football ini petang</i>
then, when is it going to take place?	<i>bila-kah pula jadi-nya?</i>
what became of the madman?	<i>apa jadi-nya orang gila itu?</i>

ADVERBS.

Rule 33. Adverbs of manner may be formed from adjectives by (i) using *dengan* . . . *nya*, e.g. :

(adj.) easy
(adv.) easily

senang
dengan senang-nya

(ii) Reduplicating the adjective, e.g. :

ENGLISH.	MALAY.
(adj.) strong	<i>kuat</i>
(adv.) strongly	<i>kuat-kuat</i>

NOTE.—The second form is used generally with verbs in the imperative mood, e.g. :

go quickly	<i>pěrgi lėkas-lėkas</i>
speak slowly	<i>chakap pėrlahan-lahan</i>

Rule 34. Adverbs of time may be formed by using *tiap-tiap* (=every) before a noun denoting time, e.g. :

Noun.	Adverb.	Noun.	Adverb.
day	daily	<i>hari</i>	<i>tiap-tiap hari</i>
year	yearly	<i>tahun</i>	<i>tiap-tiap tahun</i>

Rule 35. Degrees of comparison for adverbs are much like those for adjectives (see Rules 14 and 15), but then the adjective forms are retained, e.g. :

(comparative) John runs more quickly than James	<i>John lari tėbeh chėpat daripada James</i>
(superlative) John runs most quickly of all	<i>John lari yang chėpat sa-kali daripada sėmua</i>

PREPOSITIONS.

Rule 36. In colloquialism, the word *sama* (literally = same) is largely used (i) instead of *dėngan* = with, *ka-pada* = to, e.g. :

ENGLISH.	LITERARY MALAY.	COLLOQUIAL MALAY.
I walk with John	<i>sahaya bėrjalan dėngan John</i>	<i>sahaya bėrjalan sama John</i>
give this to James	<i>bėri ini ka-pada James</i>	<i>bėri ini sama James</i>

(ii) To denote a pronoun in the objective case after a transitive verb, e.g. :

ENGLISH.	MALAY.
I hit him	<i>sahaya pukul sama dia</i>

CONJUNCTIONS.

Rule 37. When two or more adjectives are connected by "and" (= *dan*), the word *lagi* is used to connect them instead of *dan*, e.g. :

that man is young and rich | *orang itu muda lagi kaya*

Rule 38. When two or more verbs are connected by "and" (= *dan*), and the subsequent action or actions denoted by the verb follows immediately after the first, the word *lalu* or *lansong* is used instead of *dan*, e.g. :

he came and immediately went away	<i>dia datang lansong pergi</i>
he bought the book and immediately tore it up	<i>di-beli-nya buk itu lalu di- koyakkan-nya</i>

NOTE.—*Lansong* is generally used in speaking, and *lalu* in writing.

Rule 39. There are no equivalents in Malay for the adverbial conjunctions "when" and "where"; but generally the phrases *pada masa* (=at the time) and *di-tempat* (=at the place) are used for them respectively, e.g. :

(i) in 1887, when I was born . . .	<i>di-dalam tahun 1887 pada masa sahaya di-përanak- kan . . .</i>
(ii) at Kuala Lumpur, where I was born.	<i>di-Kuala Lumpur di tempat sahaya di-përanakkan . .</i>

PUNCTUATION WORDS.

Rule 40. No punctuation marks are used in writing Malay as in English, but certain words are written at the beginning of paragraphs. They generally give an idea as to what subject is treated of or spoken about in the paragraph.

PUNCTUATION WORDS.	MEANING.	WHEN USED.
<i>sa-běrmula</i>	a beginning	At the beginning of any composition except a letter.
<i>al-kesah</i>	a story	At the beginning of a story.
<i>shahadan</i>	I bear witness or I testify	At the beginning of an assertion the facts of which the writer vouches for.
<i>arakan</i>	furthermore	At the beginning of a subsequent paragraph.
<i>kalakan</i>	after a time	At the beginning of a new chapter dealing with a different scene and different time in the same story.
<i>hatta</i>	until then	At the beginning of a new paragraph dealing with a different time.

NOTE.—*Maka* is frequently used in a paragraph as if it began the different sentences in the paragraph.

INFLECTIONS OF WORDS.

NOTE.—The following Rules are not without exceptions.

Rule 41. By adding the prefix *běr* to nouns, (i) verbs meaning “to have . . .” are formed, e.g. :

MALAY.		ENGLISH.	
Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
<i>běndang</i>	<i>běrběndang</i>	padi-fields	to have (or to work on) padi-fields
<i>kuda</i>	<i>běrkuda</i>	horse	to have (or to ride) a horse
<i>baju</i>	<i>běrbaju</i>	coat	to have (or to wear) a coat

(ii) verbal-adjectives meaning "having . . ." are formed, e.g. :

MALAY.		ENGLISH.	
Nouns.	Verbal-adjectives.	Nouns.	Verbal-adjectives.
<i>buah</i>	<i>běrbuah</i>	fruit	having (or bearing) fruit
<i>kěreta</i>	<i>běrkěreta</i>	carriage	having (or driving in) a carriage
<i>payong</i>	<i>běrpayong</i>	umbrella	having (or using) an umbrella

Rule 42. Numeral adjectives take prefix *běr*, and then they mean "being", e.g. :

<i>běrdua</i>	being two in number
<i>běrtujuh</i>	being seven in number
<i>běratus-ratus</i>	being in hundreds

Rule 43. Adjectives of quality may be formed into abstract nouns by using both the prefix *kě* and the suffix *an*, e.g. :

Adjective.	Noun.	Adjective.	Noun.
<i>kaya</i>	<i>kěkayaan</i>	rich	riches or wealth
<i>hina</i>	<i>kěhinaan</i>	mean	meanness
<i>bodoh</i>	<i>kěbodohan</i>	foolish	foolishness

Rule 44. Verbs may be formed from adjectives by adding the suffix *kan*, which is equivalent in English to the affix "en" in "whiten" or "enlarge", etc., e.g. :

Adjective.	Verb.	Adjective.	Verb.
<i>merah</i>	<i>merahkan</i>	red	reddden
<i>panjang</i>	<i>panjangkan</i>	long	lengthen

NOTE.—In prefixing *mě* or *pě* to verbs, the following rules are generally observed :—

(i) *mě* or *pě* is used when the initial letter of the verb is *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *ny*, or *ng*, e.g. :

Root.	Derivative.
<i>lompat</i>	<i>mělompat</i>
<i>makan</i>	<i>pěmakan</i>
<i>nanti</i>	<i>měnant</i>
<i>nyanyi</i>	<i>měnyanyi</i>
<i>nganga</i>	<i>měnganga</i>

(ii) *mēm* or *pēm* is used when the initial letter of the verb is *b*, e.g.:

Root.	Derivative.
<i>bēli</i>	<i>mēm̄bēli</i>
<i>buru</i>	<i>pēm̄buru</i>

(iii) *mēm* or *pēm* is used when the initial of the verb is *p*, and the *p* is dropped, e.g.:

<i>putar</i>	<i>pēm̄utar</i>
<i>pukul</i>	<i>mēm̄ukul</i>

(iv) *mēm̄* or *pēm̄* is used when the initial letter of the verb is *d*, *j*, or *ch*, e.g.:

<i>dudok</i>	<i>pēm̄dudok</i>
<i>jual</i>	<i>mēm̄jual</i>
<i>churi</i>	<i>mēm̄churi</i>

(v) *mēm̄* or *pēm̄* is used when the initial letter of the verb is *t*, and the *t* is dropped, e.g.:

<i>tulis</i>	<i>mēm̄ulis</i>
<i>tidur</i>	<i>pēm̄idur</i>

(vi) *mēm̄g* or *pēm̄g* is used when the initial letter of the verb is *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*, e.g.:

<i>ambil</i>	<i>mēm̄gambil</i>
<i>eja</i>	<i>mēm̄geja</i>
<i>isap</i>	<i>pēm̄gisap</i>
<i>onyong</i>	<i>mēm̄gonyong</i>
<i>ukur</i>	<i>pēm̄gukur</i>

(vii) *mēm̄g* or *pēm̄g* is used when the initial letter of the verb is *k*, and the *k* is dropped, e.g.:

<i>kunchi</i>	<i>pēm̄gunchi</i>
<i>korek</i>	<i>mēm̄gorek</i>

(viii) *mēm̄y* or *pēm̄y* is used when the initial letter of the verb is *s*, and the *s* is dropped, e.g.:

<i>sapu</i>	<i>mēm̄yapu</i>
<i>sukat</i>	<i>pēm̄yukat</i>

(For their uses and meanings, see Rules 45, 46, and 47.)

Rule 45. Verbal nouns, meaning the doer or agent or the instrument, may be formed by using the prefix *pě* to the verb, e.g. :

MALAY.		ENGLISH.	
Verb.	Noun.	Verb.	Noun.
<i>tulis</i>	<i>pěnulīs</i>	write	writer
<i>sapu</i>	<i>pěnyapu</i>	sweep	instrument for sweeping (a broom)
<i>gali</i>	<i>pěnggali</i>	dig	instrument for digging

Rule 46. The prefix *mě* is added to a verb when it comes after *hěndak*, *těngah*, or *sědang*, e.g. :

ENGLISH.	MALAY.		
	Root word.	Derivative word.	Example of its use.
write	<i>tulis</i>	<i>měnulīs</i>	<i>dia hěndak měnulīs</i>
sweep	<i>sapu</i>	<i>měnyapu</i>	<i>dia sědang měnyapu</i>
measure	<i>ukur</i>	<i>měngukur</i>	<i>sahaya těngah měngukur</i>

NOTE.—*Hěndak* means “wish to”. For *sědang* and *těngah* see Rule 24.

Rule 47. Notable exceptions to Rule 46 are found in the following :—

(i) When the initial letter of the verb is *m*, as in *makan* (=eat) or *maki* (=scold). These have the same form both in the root and in the derivative, e.g. : *dia těngah makan* (he is eating), *sahaya hěndak maki* (I wish to abuse).

(ii) When the verb is intransitive, e.g. *lari* (=run), *jalan* (=walk), *kěrja* (=work). These take the prefix *bě* or *běr*, instead of *mě*, to form the derivative, e.g. :

Root.	Derivative.
<i>lari</i>	<i>běrlari</i>
<i>jalan</i>	<i>běrjalan</i>
<i>kěrja</i>	<i>běkěrja</i>

(iii) When the verb is transitive, but the action denoted is done not to an object but to or for the subject itself ; such verbs take the prefix *bě* or *běr*, instead of *mě*, to form the derivative, e.g. :

MALAY.		ENGLISH.	
Root.	Derivative.	Root.	Meaning of the derivative.
<i>chukur</i>	<i>běrchukur</i>	to shave	to shave one-self
<i>simpan</i>	<i>běrsimpan</i>	to pack up	to pack up for oneself
<i>buat</i>	<i>běrbuat</i>	to build	to build for oneself
<i>sěmbunyi</i>	<i>běrsěmbunyi</i>	to hide	to hide oneself

Rule 48. The prefix *těr* in a Malay verb denotes an accident or some action done without having been intended by the subject, e.g. :

Root.	Derivative.
<i>jatoh</i> (fall)	<i>těrjatoh</i> (accidentally fell)
<i>bunuh</i> (kill)	<i>těrunuh</i> (accidentally killed)

Rule 49. Intransitive verbs may be formed into transitive by using the suffix *kan*, e.g. :

Intransitive.	Transitive.
<i>diri</i> (stand)	<i>dirikan</i> (to cause to stand = to erect)
<i>jatoh</i> (fall)	<i>jatohkan</i> (to cause to fall = to drop)

NOTE.—*Kan* is also used with transitive verbs, but then it is only the abbreviated form of the preposition *akan* (=for or to).

Rule 50. Verbal nouns meaning "that which is . . ." may be formed by adding (i) the suffix *an*, e.g. :

Root.	Derivative.
<i>tulis</i> (write)	<i>tulisan</i> (that which is written = writing)
<i>makan</i> (eat)	<i>makanan</i> (that which is eaten = food)

(ii) Both the prefix *pě* or *pěn* or *pěr* and the suffix *an*, e.g. :

<i>kěra</i> (work)	<i>pěkěraan</i> (that which is worked = business or occupation)
<i>chari</i> (find or earn)	<i>pěncharian</i> (that which is earned = earnings)
<i>janji</i> (promise)	<i>pěrjanjian</i> (that which is promised = agreement)

SOME SENTENCES TRANSLATED AS EXERCISES ON GRAMMAR.

NOTE.—The Malay renderings in this list are not idiomatic, but more or less mere translations. In some instances the difference between colloquial and literary style is explained.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
A diamond is very dear	<i>intan banyak mahal</i>	in'tahn bah'nyahk mah'hahl
The fare of a bullock cart to Ipoh is \$2	<i>sewa kĕreta lĕmbu ka-<i>Ipoh</i> dua ringgit</i>	seh'wah k'reh'tah lerm'boo kah-ee'-poh dooah ring'git
I have \$5	<i>sahaya ada lima ringgit</i>	sah-hah'yah ah'dah lee'mah ring'git
It was very hot yesterday	<i>banyak panas sĕ-malam</i>	bah'nyahk pah'nahs ser-mah'lahm
The colour of that flower is yellow	<i>warna bunga itu kuning</i>	wahr'nah boo'ngah ee'too koo'ning
He is richer than I	<i>dia kaya lagi dari-pada sahaya</i>	deeah' kah'yah lah'-gee dah-ree'pah'-dah sah-hah'yah
That knife is blunt	<i>pisau itu tumpul</i>	pĕe'sow ee'too toom'pool
The price of this book is \$2	<i>harga buk ini dua ringgit</i>	hahr'gah book ee'-nee dooah ring'git
That old man's beard is white and long	<i>janggut orang tua itu puteh lagi panjang</i>	jahng'goot oh'rahng tooah ee'too poo'-teh lah'gee pahn'-jahng
My cousin is ill	<i>sapupu sahaya sakit</i>	sah-poo'poo sah'-hah'yah sah'kit
That boy has two rings	<i>budak itu ada dua bĕntok chinchin</i>	boo'dahk ee'too ah'-dah dooah bern'-tohk chin'chin
Men are more wicked than women	<i>laki-laki lĕbeh jahat daripada pĕrĕmpuan</i>	lah'kee lah'kee ler'-beh jah'haht dah'-ree-pah'dah p'rerm'-pooahn

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
There are many tigers in this jungle	<i>ada banyak hari-mau di-dalam hutan ini</i>	ah'dah bah'nyahk hah-ree'mow di- dah'lahm hoo'- tahn ee'-nee
What is your occupation?	<i>apa pekerjaan engkau?</i>	ah'pah p'ker'jah'- ahn erng'kow?
He is a goldsmith	<i>dia kerja tukang emas</i>	deeah ker'jah too'- kahng 'mahs'
My father is 60 years old	<i>'umur bapa sahaya enam puluh tahun</i>	'oo'moor Bah'pah sah-hah'yah'nahm poo'loh tah'hoon
He is the shortest of all men	<i>dia yang sa-habis-habis pendek dari-pada semua orang</i>	deeah yahng sah- hah'bis hah'bis pen'dehk dah'ree- pah'dah ser-mooah' oh'rahng
My brother (elder) died yesterday	<i>abang sahaya mati semalam</i>	ah'bahng sah-hah'+ yah mah'tee ser- mah'lahm
Do not cheat	<i>jangan tipu</i>	jah'ngahn tee'poo
He can carry a buffalo easily	<i>dia boleh angkat sa-ekor kerbau dengan senang-nya</i>	deeah boh'leh ahng'- kaht sah-eh'kohr ker'bow der-ngahn' s'nahng'nyah
He went to buy some paper	<i>dia pergi hendak membeli sedikit kertas</i>	deeah per'gee hernu'- dahk merm'b'lee s'dee'kit kerr'tahs
I shall remove to Taiping next month	<i>sahaya nanti berpindah ka-Tai-ping lain bulan</i>	sah-hah'yah nah'n'tee ber-pin'dah kahti'- ping lin boo'lahn
He was sleeping when you arrived	<i>dia tengah tidur apabila engkau sampai</i>	deeah ter'ngah tee'- door ah'pah-bee'lah erng'kow sah'm'pi
Malays do not eat pork	<i>orang Melayu tidak makan daging babi</i>	oh'rahng mer-lah'yoo tee'dahk mah'kahn dah'ging bah'bee
I did not take your umbrella	<i>sahaya tidak ambil payong engkau</i>	sah-hah'yah tee'- dahk ahm'bil pali'- yohng erng'kow
He is writing	<i>dia tengah menulis</i>	deeah ter'ngah mer- noo'lis

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
He has never seen a lion	<i>dia belum pernah melihat singa</i>	deeah b'lloom per'nah mer-lee'haht see'- ngah
Chinese are fond of smoking opium	<i>orang China suka mengisap chandu</i>	oh'rahng chee'nah soo'kah mer-ngee'- sahp chahn'doo
Do not smoke opium	<i>jangan isap chandu</i>	jah'ngahn ee'sahp chahn'doo
He tried to kill himself	<i>dia chuba hendak membunuh diri- nya sendiri</i>	deeah choo'bah hern'- dahk merm-boo'noh dee-ree'nyah sern- dee'ree
He dances better than most women	<i>pandai dia menari lagi daripada kebanyak-kan perempuan</i>	pahn'di deeah mer- nah'ree lah'gee dah'ree-pah'dah ker-bah-nyahk'kahn p'rerm'pooahn
Give him \$15	<i>bəri sama dia lima belas ringgit</i>	b'ree sah'mah deeah lee'mah b'lahs ring'git
A beautiful young girl came to see me	<i>sa-orang budak perempuan yang- chantek lagi muda datang berjumpa sama sahaya</i>	sah-oh'rahng boo'- dahk p'rerm'pooahn yahngchahn'tehk lah'gee moo'dah dah'tahng ber- joom'pah sah'mah sah-hah'yah
He sent me two ducks and three geese	(coll. :) <i>dia hantar sama sahaya [(literary) di- hantar-nya ka- pada sahaya] dua ekor itek dan tiga ekor angsa</i>	(coll. :) deeah hahn'- tahr sah'mah sah- hah'yah [(literary) di-hahn-tahr'nyah kah-pah'dah sah- hah'yah] dooah eh'kohr ee'tehk dahn tee'gah eh'- kohr ahng'sah
The thief who stole John's horse was killed by his wife	<i>pénchuri yang mèn- churi kuda "John" itu sudah di-bunuh oleh istèri-nya</i>	pern-choo'ree yahng mern-choo'ree koo'- dah "John" ee'too soo'dah di-boo'noh oh-leh is-t'ree'nyah

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
When will you go to Penang?	<i>bila engkau nanti pergi ka- "Penang"?</i>	bee'lah erng'kow nahn'tee per'gee kah- "Penang"?
She sings well (lit. : she is clever at singing)	<i>dia pandai mën- yanyi</i>	deeah pah'n'di mer- nyah'nyee
He killed the thief and immediately reported the matter to the police	(coll. :) <i>dia bunoh pënchuri itu lan- song dia mën- gadu karumah pasong</i> (literary :) <i>dibunoh- nya pën-churi itu lalu mêngadu- lah ia ka-rumah pasong</i>	deeah boo'noh pern-choo'ree ee'- too lahn'sohng deeah mer-ngah'- doo kah-roo'mah pah'sohng
That boy comes here daily	<i>budak itu datang ka-sini tiap-tiap hari</i>	di-boo-noh'nyah pern-choo'-ree ee'too lah'loo mer-ngah- doo'lah eeah kah- roo'mah pah'sohng boo'dahk ee'too dah'tahng kah-see'- nee teeahp teeahp hah'ree
In the year 1819, when Raffles took Singapore, there were only fifty people living there	<i>di-dalam tahun 1819 pada masa tuan "Raffles" mëngambil Singa- pura hanyalah lima puluh orang sahaja yang ting- gal di-situ</i>	di-dah'lahm tah'- hoon 1819 pah'dah mah'sah tooahn "Raffles" mer- ngahm'bil see'- ngah-poo-rah hah- nyah'lah lee'mah poo'loh oh'rahng sah-hah'jah yahng ting'gahl di-see'- too
We three went to your house last night	<i>kita bërtiga pergi ka-rumah ëng- kau sëmalam</i>	kee'tah ber-tee'gah per'gee kah-roo'- mah erng'kow ser'- mah'lahm
He had no coat on when I saw him	<i>tidak bërbañu apabila sahaya nampak sama dia</i>	deeah tee'dahk ber- bah'joo ah'pah- bee'lah sah-hah'- yah nahm'pahk sah'mah deeah

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
How did you get into the room, seeing it was locked?	<i>bagaimana engkau masuk ka-dalam bilek itu karna ada bër-kunchi?</i>	bah'gi-mah'nah erng'kow mah'sohk kahdah'lahm bee'- lehk ee'too kahr'nah ah'dah ber-koon'- chee?
I saw many trees bearing fruit	<i>sahaya nampak banyak pokok bërbuah</i>	sah-hah'yah nahm'- pahk bah'nyahk poh'kohk ber'- booah
His wealth has increased tenfold	<i>kékayaan dia sudah bër-tambah sa-puloh kali lipat</i>	ker-kah-yah'ahn dee- ah soo'dah ber- tahm'bah sah-poo'- loh kah'lee lee'- pah
What has enriched him so?	<i>apa yang sudah mēngayakan dia begitu?</i>	ah'pah yahng soo'- dah mer-ngah-yah'- kahn deeah bah- gee'too?
Build me a boat in ten days.	<i>buatkan sahaya sa-buah përahu di-dalam sa-puloh hari</i>	booah't'kahn sah- hal'yah sah-booah' p'rah'hoo di-dah'- lahm sah-poo'loh hah'ree
He accidentally dropped the glass he was carrying	<i>tërjatoh "glass" yang dia bawa itu</i>	ter-jah'toh "glass" yahng deeah bah'- wah ee'too
He did not drop it purposely	<i>bukan sēngaja dia jatohkan</i>	boo'kahn ser-ngah'- jah deeah jah-toh'- kahn

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES AND SENTENCES.

NOTE.—(i) The Malay equivalents are necessarily not literal translations, but are those which the same set of circumstances would draw from Malay speakers.

(ii) For the pronouns "I" and "you", the common forms *sahaya* and *engkau* are used in this list. (See p. 63.)

Useful and Necessary Expressions.

(*Sedikit përchakapan yang lazim di-gunakan.*)

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Good morning	} <i>tabek</i>	<i>tah'behk</i>
Good day		
Good afternoon		
Good evening		
Good night		
How do you do?	<i>apa khabar?</i>	<i>ah'pah khah'bah'r?</i>
Quite well, thank you	<i>khabar baik</i>	<i>khah'bah'r bik</i> [<i>hah'yah</i>]
Excuse me	<i>ma'afkan sahaya</i>	<i>mah-'ahf'kahn sah-</i>
I beg your pardon (I cannot hear)	<i>sahaya?</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah?</i>
Thank you	<i>tërima kaseh</i>	<i>t'ree'mah kah'seh</i>
No, thank you	<i>tërima kaseh; tidak</i>	<i>t'ree'mah kah'seh ;</i> <i>tee'dahk</i>
It does not matter	<i>tidak apa</i>	<i>tee'dahk ah'pah</i>
Please do, I beg	<i>tolong-lah</i>	<i>toh-lohng'lah</i>
Just as you please	<i>suka hati engkau</i>	<i>soo'kah hah'tee</i> <i>erng'kow</i>
It is lucky that . . .	<i>untung jua . . .</i>	<i>oon'tohng jooah . . .</i>
Come back soon	<i>lëkas balek</i>	<i>ler'kahs bah'lehk</i>
Come here	<i>mari sini</i>	<i>mah'ree see'nee</i>
I have come on business	<i>sahaya datang dën- gan pëkerjaan</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah dah'- tahng der'ngahn</i>
[matter?		<i>p'ker-jah'ahn</i>
What is the	<i>apa fasal?</i>	<i>ah'pah fah'sahl?</i>
Oh no! that is	<i>bukan begitu</i>	<i>boo'kahn bah-gee'too</i>
If possible [not so	<i>jika boleh</i>	<i>jee'kah boh'leh</i>
I don't know	<i>kurang përeksa</i>	<i>koo'rahng p'rehk'sah</i>

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
I do not quite understand [mean?]	<i>sahaya tidak chuk-up mēngerti</i>	sah-hah'yah tee'dahk choo'koop mer- nger'tee [ee'too?
What does that I don't care	<i>apa erti-nya itu ? sahayatidak fēdluli</i>	ah'pah er-tee'nyah sah-hah'yah tee'dahk fer-dhoo'lee
I haven't seen you for a long time	<i>lama sudah kita tidak bērjumpa</i>	lah'mah soo'dah kee'- tah tee'dahk ber- joom'pah
He cannot be relied on	<i>dia tidak boleh di- harap</i>	deeah tee'dahk boh'- leh di-hah'rahp
I will do my best	<i>sa-habis-habis upaya sahaya nanti buat</i>	sah-hah'bis-hah'bis oo-pah'yahsah-hah'- yah nahn'tee booah jah-dee'lah ee'too
That will do	<i>jadi-lah itu</i>	jah'gah bik bik [tah nahn'tee sah-bern'- tah oo'sah ree-sow'- lah [gee'too
Be careful	<i>jaga baik-baik</i>	nahm-pahk'nyah bah- boh'leh erng'kow
Wait a moment	<i>nanti sa-bēntar</i>	chah'kahp ing'g'ris?
You need not be anxious	<i>ta-usah risau-lah</i>	ser-dee'kit ser-dee'kit
So it seems	<i>nampak-nya begitu</i>	sah-hah'yah tee'dahk serm'paht [kah- deeah soo'dah per'gee bah'rahng ee'neebah'- nyahk tah'hahn
Do you speak English?	<i>boleh engkau chakap Inggēris?</i>	boo'kahn sah-hah'yah yahng mer-m'chah'- kahn-nyah
I can speak a little	<i>sēdikit-sēdikit</i>	jee-kah'low bah-gee'- too bik'lah
I had no time to . . .	<i>sahaya tidaksēmpat</i>	pah-toot'lah erng'kow ker'nah noos'tah kah-sel'hahn bah-gee-too'kah!
He has left for . . .	<i>dia sudah pērgi ka- barang ini banyak tahan</i>	s'roh'nohk soong'- deeahm'lah [goh koo'rahng ah'jah'r!
This article wears well	<i>bukan sahaya yang mēmēchahkan- nya</i>	
I did not break it	<i>jikalau begitu baik-lah</i>	
In that case it is all right	<i>patut-lah engkau kēna nusta</i>	
You were certainly to blame	<i>kasehan</i>	
It is a pity that I see!	<i>bagitu-kah!</i>	
It was jolly	<i>sēronok sunggo</i>	
Hold your tongue	<i>diam-lah</i>	
You have no manners	<i>kurang ajar!</i>	

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Insolent fellow !	<i>sombong !</i>	<i>sohm'bohng !</i>
By all means	<i>bagaimana pun</i>	<i>bah'gi-mah'nah/ poon</i>
Impossible	<i>mustahil</i>	<i>moos-tah'hil</i>
Never mind	<i>tidak apa</i>	<i>tee'dahk ah'pah</i>
Make haste	<i>lêkas-lêkas</i>	<i>ler'kaks ler'kaks</i>
Are you busy ?	<i>ada sênanng ?</i>	<i>ah'dah ser'nahng ?</i>
I am busy	<i>sahaya banyak</i> <i>kêrja</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah bah'-</i> <i>nyahk ker'jah</i>
Are you acquainted with him ?	<i>êngkau kênal-kah</i> <i>sama dia ?</i>	<i>erng'kow ker-nah/</i> <i>kah sah'mah deeah ?</i>
Don't forget [one	<i>jangan lupa</i>	<i>jah'ngahn loo'pah</i>
Give me a different	<i>bagi lain</i>	<i>bah'gee lin</i>
Has the bell rung ?	<i>sudah bunyi</i> <i>locheng ?</i>	<i>soo'dah boo'nyee</i> <i>loh'cheng ?</i>
Has the clock struck ... ?	<i>sudah bunyi</i> <i>pukul . . . ?</i>	<i>soo'dah boo'nyee</i> <i>poo'kool . . . ?</i>
I am not able	<i>sahaya tidak upaya</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah tee'-</i> <i>dahk oo-pah'yah</i>
I am very tired	<i>sahaya banyak</i> <i>pénat</i>	<i>sah-hah-yah bah'-</i> <i>nyahk per'nah/</i>
I have no appetite	<i>tidak ada nafsu</i> <i>sahaya hêndak</i> <i>makan</i>	<i>tee'dahk ah'dah</i> <i>nah'soo sah-hah'-</i> <i>yah hern'dahk</i> <i>mah'kahn</i>
It is all one to me	<i>sa-rupa sahaja ka-</i> <i>pada sahaya</i>	<i>sah-roo'pah sah-</i> <i>lah'jah kah-pah'-</i> <i>dah sah-hah'yah</i>
It rains heavily	<i>hujan lêbat</i>	<i>hoo'jahn ler'baht</i>
It is drizzling [ready ?	<i>hujan rintek-rintek</i>	<i>hoo'jahn rin'tekh</i> <i>rin'tekh [mooah ?</i>
Is everything	<i>sudah siap sêmula ?</i>	<i>soo'dah seeahp ser'-</i>
It is only a rumour	<i>kehabaran angin sa-</i> <i>haja</i>	<i>kha'bah/ ah'ngin</i> <i>sah-hah'jah</i>
It is not necessary	<i>tidak payah . . .</i>	<i>tee'dahk pah'yah . . .</i>
It is good for nothing	<i>tidak ada apa</i> <i>guna-nya</i>	<i>tee'dahk ah'dah ah'-</i> <i>pah goo-nah'nyah</i>
Sit down, please	<i>sila-lah dudok</i>	<i>see-lah'lah doo'dohk</i>
Tell the truth	<i>chakap bânar-lah</i>	<i>chah'kahp ber-nahr'-</i> <i>lah [lah'loo</i>
Call, as you pass	<i>singgah sambil lalu</i>	<i>sing'gah sahm'bil</i>
Light the lamp	<i>pasang lampu</i>	<i>pah'sahng lahm'poo</i>

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Not yet!	<i>belum lagi!</i>	b'loom lah'gee!
They are all alike	<i>sa-rupa sahaja sēmua-nya</i>	sah-roo'pah sah- hah'jah s'mooah'- nyah [tahng!
Welcome!	<i>sēlamat datang!</i>	s'lah'maht dah'-
I cannot help it	<i>apa boleh buat</i>	ah'pah boh'leh
[opinion?		booah't [keer?
What is your	<i>apa engkau fikir?</i>	ah'pah erng'kow fee'-
What time is it?	<i>pukul berapa?</i>	poo'kool b'rah'pah?
Which house is	<i>yang mana rumah</i>	yahng mah'nah roo'-
yours?	<i>engkau?</i>	mah erng'kow?
You will oblige	<i>bērhutang budi-lah</i>	ber-hoo'tahng boo-
me if . . .	<i>sahaya jikalau . . .</i>	dee'lah sah-hah'- yah jee-kah'low . . .
You are too young	<i>engkau muda san- gat</i>	erng'kow moo'dah sah'ngaht
You are very kind	<i>baik sangat budi engkau</i>	bik sah'ngaht boo'- dee erng'kow
The boat won't	<i>kēmudi tidak</i>	ker-moo'dee tee'-
answer the helm	<i>makan</i>	dah'k mah-ka'n
Get me that . . .	<i>ambilkan sahaya</i>	ah'm-bil'ka'n sah-
[tain?	<i>itu . . .</i>	hah'yah ee'too
What does it con-	<i>apa isi-nya?</i>	ah'pah ee-see'nyah?
Where is the mouth	<i>di-mana kuala</i>	di-mah'nah kooah'-
of this river?	<i>sungai ini?</i>	lah soo'ngi ee'nee?
Are the birds I	<i>burong sahaya tem-</i>	boo'rohng sah-hah'-
shot at hit?	<i>bak itū kēna-kah?</i>	yah tem'bah'k ee'- too ker-nah'kah?
No! (missed)	<i>tidak kēna</i>	tee'dah'k ker'nah
It is so stated	<i>konon-nya bagitu</i>	koh-no'n'nyah bah- gee'too
[change?		
Have you any	<i>ada duit kēchil?</i>	ah'dah dooit ker'chil?
This is a bad coin	<i>ini duit tidak laku</i>	ee'nee dooit tee'- dah'k lah'koo
It is fine to-day	<i>chuacha baik hari ini</i>	chooah'chah bik hah'ree ee'nee
Let us go	<i>mari-lah kita pērgi</i>	mah-ree'lah kee'tah per'gee
What is to be	<i>apa kita buat ini?</i>	ah'pah kee'tah
done?		booah't ee'nee?
What a pity!	<i>kasehan!</i>	kah-seh'hahn!

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Poor fellow!	<i>kasehan!</i>	kah-seh'hahn!
Nonsense!	<i>karut!</i>	kah'root! [toot
That is not fair	<i>itu tidak patut</i>	ee'too tee'dahk pah'-
Immediately	<i>sa-bentar ini juga</i>	sah-bern'tahr ee'nee
(present)		joo'gah
Immediately	<i>sa-bentar itu juga</i>	sah-bern'tahr ee'too
(past)		joo'gah
You ought to . . .	<i>patut engkau . . .</i>	pah'toot erng'kow . .
Are you serious?	<i>sunggoh-sunggoh?</i>	soong'goh soong'-
(without joking)		goh?
This house is to let	<i>rumah ini mahu</i>	roo'mah ee'nee
	<i>kasi sewa</i>	mah'hoo kah'see
		seh'wah

Arrival (*Sampai*).

I want a boat	<i>sahaya mahu sam- pan</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'- hoo sah'm'pahn
This is not big enough for us	<i>ini tidak cukup besar untuk kita</i>	ee'nee tee'dahk choo'koop ber'sahr oon'tohk kee'tah
This will do	<i>ini jadi-lah</i>	ee'nee jah-dee'lah
Here is my luggage	<i>ini barang sahaya</i>	ee'nee bah'rahng sah-hah'yah
Call a porter	<i>panggil kuli</i>	pahng'gil koo'lee
Who is this?	<i>siapa ini?</i>	seeah'pah ee'nee?
He is the customs officer	<i>dia itu chenteng</i>	deeah ee'too chen'- teng
Do you want a 'rickisha?	<i>mahu becha?</i>	mah'hoo beh'chah?
I want a gharry	<i>sahaya mahu kēreta-kuda</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'- hoo k'reh'tah koo'- dah
What is the fare to the hotel?	<i>berapa tambang sampai "hotel"?</i>	b'rah'pah tah'm'- bahng sah'm'pi "hotel"?
Is the luggage correct?	<i>barang cukup?</i>	bah'rahng choo'- koop?
You left one in the steamer	<i>engkau tinggalkan satu peti di-kapal</i>	erng'kow ting-gahl'- kahn sah'too p'tee di-kah'pahl

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
You must send the porter to inquire about it.	<i>suroh kuli pĕrgi tanya</i>	soo'roh koo'lee per'-gee tah'nyah
I quite forgot it, sir	<i>sahaya lupa, tuan</i>	sah-hah'yah loo'-pah, tooahn
Tell the driver where to take me	<i>bilang sais mana sahaya mahu pĕrgi</i>	bee'lahng sis mah'-nah sah-hah'yah mah'hoo per'gee
How much to pay the porter?	<i>bĕrapa kĕna upah kuli ini?</i>	b'rah'pah kĕr'nah oo'pah koo'lee ee'-nee?

At the Hotel or Rest-house (*Di-tĕmpat makan*).

Have you a room vacant?	<i>ada bilek kosong?</i>	ah'dah bee'lehk koh'sohng?
This room is too small	<i>bilek ini banyak kĕchil</i>	bee'lehk ee'nee bah'-nyahk ker'chil
Have you a larger room?	<i>ada bilek lagi bĕsar?</i>	ah'dah bee'lehk lah'gee ber'sahr?
I will take this one	<i>ini-lah sahaya ambil</i>	ee-nee'lah sah-hah'-yah ah'm'bil
Have you no other rooms?	<i>tidak ada lain bilek?</i>	tee'dahk ah'dah lin bee'lehk?
I want a large one	<i>sahaya mahu yang bĕsar?</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'-hoo yahng ber'sahr
How much do you charge per day?	<i>bĕrapa bayaran-nya di-sini sahari?</i>	b'rah'pah bah-yah'-rahng-nyah di-see'-nee sah-hah'ree?
Has my luggage come?	<i>sudah-kah sampai barang sahaya?</i>	soo-dah'kah sah'm'-pi bah'rahng sah-hah'yah?
Take the luggage upstairs	<i>bawa barang ka-atas</i>	bah'wah bah'rahng kah-ah'tahs
Put it down here	<i>taroh di-sini</i>	tah'roh di-see'nee
Give me the key of my room	<i>kasi anak kunci bilek sahaya</i>	kah'see ah'nahk koon'chee bee'lehk sah-hah'yah
I want something to eat	<i>sahaya mahu makan</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'-hoo mah'kahng
Anything will do	<i>apa pun jadi</i>	ah'pah poon jah'dee

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
What are the meal-times?	<i>pukul berapa makan?</i>	poo'kool b'rah'pah mah'kah'n?
Breakfast at ...	<i>makan pagi pukul . . .</i>	mah'kah'n pah'gee poo'kool . . .
Tiffin at ...	<i>tengah hari pukul . . .</i>	ter'ngah hah'ree poo'kool . . .
Dinner at ...	<i>malam pukul . . .</i>	mah'lahm poo'-kool . . .
Where is the W.C.?	<i>mana jamban?</i>	mah'nah jahm'-bah'n?
I want a bath	<i>sahaya mahu mandi</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'-hoo mah'n'dee
Give me some soap	<i>kasi sabun</i>	kah'see sah'boon
Give me a towel	<i>kasi tuala</i>	kah'see tooah'lah
Where is the bell?	<i>mana locheng?</i>	mah'nah loh'-cheng?
I think of leaving to-morrow	<i>sahaya fikir mahu pergi esok</i>	sah-hah'yah fee'keer mah'hoo per'gee eh'sohk
Call me early in the morning	<i>panggil sama sahaya pagi-pagi</i>	pah'ng'gil sah'mah sah-hah'yah pah'-gee-pah'gee
Give me some hot water	<i>bawa ayer panas</i>	bah'wah ah'yer pah'nahs
Clean my shoes	<i>chuchi kasut sahaya</i>	choo'chee kah'soot sah-hah'yah
Let this go to the laundry	<i>kasi ini dobi chuchi</i>	kah'see ee'nee doh'-bee choo'chee
These clothes are wet	<i>kain ini basah</i>	kin ee'nee bah'sah
Please dry them	<i>tolong jemur</i>	toh'lohng jer'moor
Brush these clothes	<i>berus kain ini</i>	b'roos kin ee'nee
Are you going to change your clothes, sir?	<i>mahu tukar pakaian, tuan?</i>	mah'hoo too'kah'r pah-kah'yahn, tooah'n?
Let us have the bill	<i>bawa kira-kira</i>	bah'wah kee'rah-kee'rah
Is the luggage ready?	<i>barang sudah siap?</i>	bah'rahng soo'dah seeahp?
Take me to the station	<i>pergi "station"</i>	per'gee "station"

Meals (*Makan*).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Bring tea and cakes	<i>bawa teh dan "cake"</i>	bah'wah teh dah'n "cake"
Bring bread and butter	<i>bawa roti mēntega</i>	bah'wah roh'tee mern-teh'gah
Another cup of tea	<i>teh lagi sa-chawan</i>	teh lah'gee sah- chah'wah'n
Another tea-cup	<i>chawan teh lagi satu</i>	chah'wah'n teh lah'- gee sah'too
Please make me some tea	<i>tolong tuang teh</i>	toh'lohng tooahng teh
I will make the tea myself	<i>sahaya boleh tuang sēndiri</i>	sah-hah'yah boh'leh tooahng sern-dee'ree
Give me some more sugar(milk)	<i>kasi gula (susu) sēdikit lagi</i>	kah'see goo'lah (soo-soo) ser-dee'kit lah'gee
Put some more water in the pot	<i>buboh ayer lagi dalam tekoh</i>	boo'boh ah'yer lah'- gee dah'lahm teh'- koh [too
That is enough I am hungry	<i>chukup-lah itu sahaya lapar</i>	choo-koop'lah ee'- sah-hah'yah lah'- pah'r
This is quite un- eatable	<i>ini tidak boleh di- makan</i>	ee'nee tee'dah'k boh'- leh di-mah'kah'n
May I offer you some fish?	<i>tuan suka ikan?</i>	tooahn soo'kah ee'- kah'n?
Thanks, I'll take some	<i>suka juga, bawa- lah</i>	soo'kah joo'gah, bah-wah'lah
I'm not fond of potatoes	<i>sahaya tidak suka ubi</i>	sah-hah'yah tee'- dah'k soo'kah oo'- bee
That looks tasty	<i>itu nampak-nya sēdap</i>	ee'too nahm-pah'k'- nyah ser'dahp
Which do you prefer?	<i>yang mana tuan suka?</i>	yahng mah'nah tooahn soo'kah?
I prefer roast to boiled	<i>sahaya suka lagi panggang dari- pada rebus</i>	sah-hah'yah soo'kah lah'gee pahng'- gahng dah'ree- pah'dah rer'boos
Is there any fish?	<i>ada ikan?</i>	ah'dah ee'kah'n?
There is none	<i>tidak ada</i>	tee'dah'k ah'dah

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Tell the cook to make soup	<i>bilang tukang masak buat "soup"</i>	bee'lahng too'kahng mah'sahk booahk "soup"
He is not a good cook	<i>dia tidak pandai masak</i>	deeah tee'dahk pahn-di mah-sahk
Is the soup ready?	<i>sudah siap "soup"?</i>	soo'dah seeahp "soup"?
Dinner is ready	<i>makan sudah siap</i>	mah'kahh soo'dah seeahp
Do you like . . . ?	<i>tuan suka . . . ?</i>	tooahn soo'kah . . . ?
If it is fresh	<i>jikalau baharu</i>	jee-kah'low bah-hah'roo
Give me a little . . .	<i>kasi sēdikit . . .</i>	kah'see ser-dee'-kit . . .
There is none left	<i>tidak ada lagi</i>	tee'dahk ah'dah lah'-gee
Pass me the mustard	<i>tolong kasi "mustard"</i>	toh'lohng kah'see "mustard"
Waiter, some bread	<i>"boy," sēdikit roti</i>	"boy," ser-dee'kit roh'tee
What drinks ¹ will you take, sir?	<i>apa minum tuan suka?</i>	ah'pah mee'noom tooahn soo'kah?
What meat is there?	<i>daging apa ada?</i>	dah'ging ah'pah ah'dah?
Give me a slice of ham	<i>kasi sa-potong "ham".</i>	kah'see sah-poh'-tohng "ham"
Have you any roast beef?	<i>ada daging lembu panggang?</i>	ah'dah dah'ging lerm'boo pahng'-gahng?
Do you prefer well-done or under-done?	<i>tuan suka masak-masak atau sa-tengah masak?</i>	tooahn soo'kah mah'-sahk mah'sahk ah'-tow sah-ter'ngah mah'sahk?
Will you carve that fowl?	<i>potongkan ayam itu?</i>	poh-tohng'kahh ah'-yahm ee'too?
Change my plate	<i>tukar pinggan</i>	too'kahr ping'gahn
Will you have some potatoes?	<i>tuan mahu ubi?</i>	tooahn mah'hoo oo'-bee?
I will not take any	<i>sahaya tidak mahu</i>	sah-hah'yah tee'-dahk mah'hoo

¹ Drinks are known by the natives by their English names.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
I should like some toast	<i>sahaya mahu roti panggang</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'-hoo roh'tee pahng'-gahng
Shall I bring you some more?	<i>tuan mahu lagi?</i>	tooahn mah'hoo lah'-gee?
Open the bottle	<i>buka botol</i>	boo'kah boh'tohl
Is this water filtered?	<i>sudah-kah bértapis ayer ini?</i>	soo-dah'kah ber-tah'pis ah'yer ee'nee?

Time (Waktu).

What time is it?	<i>pukul bĕrapa?</i>	poo'kool b'rah'pah?
It is eight o'clock	<i>pukul lapan</i>	poo'kool lah'pahn
Half-past nine	<i>pukul sĕmbilan sa-tĕngah</i>	poo'kool serm-bee'-lahn sah-ter'ngah
A quarter to twelve	<i>kurang suku pukul dua bĕlas</i>	koo'rahng soo'koo poo'kool dooah b'lahs
Twenty minutes past one	<i>pukul satu dua puluh "minute"</i>	poo'kool sah'too dooah poo'loh "minute"
Ten minutes to two	<i>kurang sa-puluh "minute" pukul dua</i>	koo'rahng sah'poo'-loh "minute" poo'-kool dooah
A quarter past four	<i>pukul ĕmpat suku</i>	poo'kool erm'paht soo'koo
4 a.m.	<i>pukul ĕmpat pagi</i>	poo'kool erm'paht pah'gee
5.10 a.m.	<i>pukul 5.10 pagi</i>	poo'kool 5.10 pah'-gee
12 noon	<i>pukul 12 tĕngah-hari</i>	poo'kool 12 ter'ngah hah'ree
2.6 p.m.	<i>pukul 2.6 pĕtang</i>	poo'kool 2.6 per'-tahng
7.10 p.m.	<i>pukul 7.10 malam</i>	poo'kool 7.10 mah'-lahm
12 midnight	<i>pukul 12 tĕngah malam</i>	poo'kool 12 ter'ngah mah'lahm
1.3 a.m.	<i>pukul 1.3 pagi</i>	poo'kool 1.3 pah'gee
Early in the morning	<i>pagi-pagi</i>	pah'gee pah'gee

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Every other day	<i>lat sa-hari, sělang sa-hari</i>	laht sah-hah'ree, ser'-lahng sah-hah'ree
To-morrow	<i>esok</i>	eh'sohk
Day after to-morrow	<i>lusa</i>	loo'sah
Three days hence	<i>tulat</i>	too'laht
Yesterday	<i>kělamarin</i>	k'lah-mah'rin
Day before yesterday	<i>kělamarin dēhulu</i>	k'lah-mah'rin der-hoo'loo
Two hours and a half	<i>dua jam sa-těngah</i>	dooah jahm sah-ter'-ngah
At any time	<i>barang bila</i>	bah'rahng bee'lah

On the Road (*Di-jalan*).

Which is the way to . . . ?	<i>mana jalan ka- . . . ?</i>	mah'nah jah'lahn kah- . . . ?
This is it	<i>ini dia</i>	ee'nee deeah
Is this the right way to . . . ?	<i>bětul-kah jalan ini ka- . . . ?</i>	ber-tool'kah jah'lahn ee'nee kah- . . . ?
You have missed your way	<i>tuan sudah sēsāt</i>	tooahn soo'dah ser'-sahť
Where does this road lead to ?	<i>jalan ini sampai ka-mana ?</i>	jah'lahn ee'nee sahm'-pi kah-mah'nah ?
Here ! 'rikishaman !	<i>heh ! becha !</i>	heh ! beh'chah !
Take me to . . .	<i>pěrgi . . .</i>	per'gee . . .
Which is the road to Mr. . . . 's ?	<i>mana jalan ka-rumah tuan . . . ?</i>	mah'nah jah'lahn kah-roo'mah tooahn . . . ?
I don't know that gentleman	<i>sahaya tidak tahu tuan itu</i>	sah-hah'yah tee'-dahk tah'hoo tooahn ee'too
Take the first turning to the right	<i>apabila jumpa simpang mula-mula, ikut kanan</i>	ah'pah-bee'lah joom'pah sim'-pahng moo'lah, moo'lah, ee'koot kah'nah
Take the second turning to the left	<i>apabila jumpa simpang yang kědua, ikut kiri</i>	ah'pah-bee'lah joom'pah sim'-pahng yahng ker'-dooah, ee'koot kee'ree

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
It is straight on	<i>ikut lurus sahaja</i>	ee'koot loo'roos sah-hah'jah
This is the shortest way	<i>ini jalan yang dēkat sa-kali</i>	ee'nee jah'lahn yahng der'kaht sah-kah'lee
It is right in front of you	<i>bētul di-hadapan</i>	ber'tool di-hah-dah'-pahn
It is only five minutes' walk	<i>běrijalan lima "minute" sam-pai-lah</i>	ber-jah'lahn lee'mah "minute" sahmpi'lah
Did you see a gentleman pass by this road?	<i>ada-kah nampak satu tuan ikut jalan ini?</i>	ah-dah'kah nahm'-pahk sah'too tooahn ee'koot jah'lahn ee'nee?
Yes (no)	<i>ada (tidak)</i>	ah'dah (tee'dahk)
Which way is he going?	<i>ka-mana pěrgi-nya?</i>	kah-mah'nah per-gee'nyah?
Was he walking or on horseback?	<i>dia jalan kaki-kah atau bėrkuda?</i>	deeah jah'lahn kah-kee'kah ah'tow ber-koo'dah?
He was in a carriage	<i>dia bėrkēreta kuda</i>	deeah ber-k'reh'tah koo'dah
This road is dusty	<i>jalan ini banyak dēbu</i>	jah'lahn ee'nee bah'-nya/k der'boo
Don't they water this road?	<i>tidak-kah di-siram ayer jalan ini?</i>	tee-dahk'kah di-see'-rahm ah'yer jah'-lahn ee'nee?
This road is muddy	<i>jalan ini bėrlumpur</i>	jah'lahn ee'nee ber-loom'poor

The Railway (*Kēreta Api*).

At what time does the train leave for . . . ?	<i>pukul bėrapa kēreta api pěrgi ka- . . . ?</i>	poo'kool b'rah'pah k'reh'tah ah'pee per'gee kah- . . . ?
Where is the railway station?	<i>di-mana "station" kēreta-api?</i>	di-mah'nah "station" k'reh'tah ah'pee?
Order a carriage ('rikisha) to take me to the station	<i>panggil kēreta kuda (becha) suroh dia bawa sahaya ka-"station"</i>	pahng'gil k'reh'tah koo'dah (beh'chah) soo'roh deeah bah'-wah sah-hah'yah kah-"station"

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Hurry up!	<i>lėkas-lėkas !</i>	<i>ler'kahs ler'kahs !</i>
Here is my luggage	<i>ini barang-barang sahaya</i>	<i>ee'nee bah'rahng bah'rahng sah-hah'yah</i>
Shall I be in time for the train?	<i>sėmpat-kah sahaya dapat kėreta api ?</i>	<i>serm'pah't'kah sah-hah'yah dah'pah't k'reh'tah ah'pee ?</i>
[time		
There is plenty of	<i>sėmpat sangat</i>	<i>serm'pah't sah'ngah't</i>
Please help me	<i>tolong sahaya dėn-</i>	<i>toh'lohng sah-hah'yah</i>
with my luggage	<i>gan barang-barang ini</i>	<i>der'ngahn bah'-rahng bah'rahng ee'nee</i>
Which is your luggage?	<i>mana barang tuan?</i>	<i>mah'nah bah'rahng tooahn ?</i>
I shall go by the first train in the morning	<i>sahaya hėndak pėrgi kėreta yang mula jalan pagi-pagi</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah hern'-dahk per'gee k'reh'-tah yahng moo'lah jah'lahn pah'gee-pah'gee</i>
Show me a time-table	<i>tunjokkan sahaya mana "time-table"</i>	<i>toon-johk'kah'n sah-hah'yah mah'nah "time-table"</i>
Are you going by the express?	<i>tuan mahu naik kėreta "mail"-kah ?</i>	<i>tooahn mah'hoo nik k'reh'tah "mail"-kah ?</i>
Can I book through to . . . ?	<i>boleh-kah sahaya ambil "ticket" tėrus ka- . . . ?</i>	<i>boh-leh'kah sah-hah'-yah ahm'bil "ticket" t'roos kah- . . . ?</i>
What is the fare?	<i>bėrapa tambang ?</i>	<i>b'rah'pah tahm'-bahng ?</i>
When is the next train for . . . ?	<i>bila pula lagi kėreta pėrgi . . . ?</i>	<i>bee'lah poo'lah lah'gee k'reh'tah per'gee . . . ?</i>
Is this the train for . . . ?	<i>ini-kah kėreta pėrgi . . . ?</i>	<i>ee-nee'kah k'reh'tah per'gee ?</i>
Yes, sir	<i>ya, tuan</i>	<i>yah, tooahn</i>
No, sir	<i>bukan, tuan</i>	<i>boo'kah'n, tooahn</i>
Go to the other platform	<i>pėrgi sa-bėlah sana</i>	<i>per'gee sah-b'lah' sah'nah</i>
When will the train start?	<i>pukul bėrapa kėreta bėrjalan ?</i>	<i>poo'kool b'rah-pah k'reh'tah ber-jah'-lahh ?</i>

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
In five minutes	<i>lagi lima "minute"</i>	lah'gee lee'mah "minute"
At ten thirty-five a.m.	<i>pagi, pukul sa-puloh tiga puloh lima "minute"</i>	pah'gee poo'kool sah-poo'loh tee'- gah poo'loh lee'- mah "minute"
At three-eighteen p.m.	<i>pētang, pukul tiga lapan belas "minute"</i>	per'tahng, poo'kool tee'gah lah'pahn b'lahs "minute"
Porter, put my luggage in the first-class compartment	<i>"porter," taroh barang sahaya di-tempat "number" satu</i>	"porter," tah'roh bah'rahng sah-hah'- yah di-term'paht "number" sah'too
Sir, this luggage is too big; it must be put in the luggage-van	<i>tuan, ini barang banyak bēsar, mēs-ti taroh dalam kēreta-barang</i>	tooahn, ee'nee bah'- rahng bah'nyahk ber'sahr, mers'tee tah'roh dah'lahm k'reh'tah bah'rahng soo-dah'kah tah'roh "label" bah'rahng sah-hah'yah?
Have you labelled my luggage?	<i>sudah-kah taroh "label" barang sahaya?</i>	soo-dah'kah tah'roh "label" bah'rahng sah-hah'yah?
Where do you want to go to, sir?	<i>tuan, mahu pērgi mana?</i>	tooahn, mah'hoo per'gee mah'nah?
Where is your ticket for the bicycle?	<i>tuan, mana "ticket bicycle"?</i>	tooahn, mah'nah "ticket bicycle"?
I have lost the ticket	<i>sahaya sudah hilang "ticket" itu</i>	sah-hah'yah soo'dah hee'lahng "ticket" ee'-too
The train is just going to start	<i>kēreta hēndak bēr-jalan sangat-lah waktu ini</i>	k'reh'tah hern'dahk ber-jah'lahn sah- ngaht'lah wahk'- too ee'nee
Do I change for . . . ?	<i>ada-kah bērtukar kēreta pērgi . . . ?</i>	ah-dah'kah ber-too'- kah k'reh'tah per'- gee . . . ?
Where must we change for . . . ?	<i>pērgi ka . . . , di-mana kita bērtukar kēreta?</i>	per'gee kah . . . , di-mah'nah kee'tah ber-too'kah k'reh'- tah?

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Close the door	<i>tutup pintu</i>	too'toop pin'too
May I open(close) the window?	<i>boleh-kah sahaya buka (tutup) jën- dela ini?</i>	boh-leh'kah sah- hah'yah boo'kah (too'toop) jern-deh'- lah ee'nee?
Do we stop at . . . ?	<i>bërhënti-kah kita di . . . ?</i>	ber-her'n-tee'kah kee'tah di . . . ?
How long do we stop here?	<i>bërapa lama kita bërhënti di-sini?</i>	b'rah'pah lah'mah kee'tah ber-her'n'- tee di-see'nee?
Ten minutes	<i>sa-puloh "minute"</i>	sah-poo'loh "minute"
My luggage is missing	<i>barang sahaya hi- lang</i>	bah'rahng sah-hah'- yah hee'lahng
When it comes, forward it to . . .	<i>bila datang barang itu hantarkan ka . .</i>	bee'lah dah'tahng bah'rahng ee'too hahn-tahr'kahn kah . . .

Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone

(*Pëjabat*¹ *Post, Telegraph, dan Telephone*).

Where is the Post (telegraph) office?	<i>di-mana "post" ("telegraph") office?</i>	di-mah'nah "post" ("telegraph") office?
Are there any letters for me?	<i>ada-kah surat sa- haya?</i>	ah-dah'kah soo'raht sah-hah'yah?
Five letters and two papers	<i>lima surat dan dua surat khabar</i>	lee'mah soo'raht dah'n dooah soo'- raht khah'bah'r
What name, please?	<i>apa nama, tuan?</i>	ah'pah nah'mah, tooahn?
Please send all my letters to the Rest House; I am staying there	<i>tolong hantar surat sahaya di-"Rest House"; sahaya tinggal di-sana</i>	toh'lohng hahn'tahr soo'raht sah-hah'yah di-"Rest House"; sah-hah'yah ting'- gahl di-sah'nah
Why is the seal of this letter broken?	<i>mëngapa "seal" surat ini sudah pëchah?</i>	mer-ngah'pah "seal" soo'raht ee'nee soo'dah per'chah?
I don't know, sir.	<i>sahaya tidak tahu tuan</i>	sah-hah'yah tee'- dahk tah'hoo tooahn

¹ *Pëjabat* is used in writing, but "office" is used colloquially.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Come with me to the Post Office to see the Post-master	<i>mari sama sahaya pèrgi "Post Office" jumpa "Post-master"</i>	mah'ree sah'mah sah-hah'yah per'-gee "Post Office" joom'pah "Post-master"
Very well, sir	<i>baik-lah, tuan</i>	bik'lah, tooahn
Has the mail come in?	<i>"mail" sudah-kah sampai?</i>	"mail" soo-dah'kah sah'm'pi?
The mail is late to-day	<i>"mail" lambat hari ini</i>	"mail" lahm'baht hah'ree ee'nee
When do you close mails for England?	<i>bila tutup "mail" ka- "England"?</i>	bee'lah too'toop "mail" kah- "England"?
Mails for England are closed every Friday at 10 a.m.	<i>"mail" ka- "England" di-tutup tiap-tiap hari Jum'aat pukul sa-puloh pagi</i>	"mail" kah- "England" di-too'toop teeahp teeahp hah'ree joom'aht poo'kool sah-poo'-loh pah'gee
What is the postage of this letter?	<i>bèrapa "cent stamp" kèna surat ini?</i>	b'rah'pah "cent stamp" ker'nah soo'raht ee'nee?
I want to send a telegram	<i>sahaya mahu hantar "telegram"</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'-hoo hahn'tahr "telegram"
I want to register this letter	<i>sahaya mahu "register" surat ini</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'-hoo "register" soo'-raht ee'nee
I want some stamps	<i>sahaya mahu "stamps"</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'-hoo "stamps"
What is the charge?	<i>bèrapa bayaran-nya?</i>	b'rah'pah bah-yah'-rahn-nyah?
Please post this letter.	<i>tolong masokkan "post" surat ini</i>	toh'lohng mah-sohk'-kahn "post" soo'-raht ee'nee
Please forward this letter to . . .	<i>tolong hantarkan surat ini ka . . .</i>	toh'lohng hahn-tahr'-kahn soo'raht ee'-nee kah . . .
This letter is to be registered	<i>ini surat sahaya mahu di-"register"-kan</i>	ee'nee soo'raht sah-hah'yah mah'hoo di-"register"-kahn

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Can I send a telegram?	<i>boleh-kah sahaya hantar "telegram" ?</i>	boh-leh'kah sah-hah'yah hahn'tahr "telegram" ?
Reply prepaid	<i>jawab-nya sudah bĕrbayar</i>	jah-wah'b'nyah soo'-dah ber-bah'yahr
Please send this telegram	<i>tolong hantar "telegram" ini</i>	toh'lohng hahn'tahr "telegram" ee'nee
Name and address of sender	<i>nama dan tĕmpat tinggal orang yang mĕnghantar</i>	nah'mah dahn term'-paht ting'gahl oh'-rahng yāhng merng-hahn'tahr
I have received a telegram	<i>sahaya sudah tĕrima satu "telegram"</i>	sah-hah'yah soo'dah t'ree'mah sah'too "telegram"
I want a money order for . . .	<i>sahaya mahu "money order" ka . . .</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'-hoo "money order" kah . . .
Payable at . . .	<i>di-bayar di . . .</i>	di-bah'yahr di . . .
Payee's name and address	<i>nama dan tĕmpat tinggal orang yang akan mĕnĕrima</i>	nah'mah dahn term'-paht ting'gahl oh'-rahng yāhng ah'-kahn mer-n'ree'mah
Is the English mail in yet?	<i>sudah-kah sampai "English mail" ?</i>	soo-dah'kah sah'm'-pi "English mail" ?
It is not due yet	<i>bĕlum masa-nya lagi</i>	b'lloom mah-sah'-nyah lah'gee
The mail is due to-morrow	<i>"mail" nanti sampai esok</i>	"mail" nah'n'tee sah'm'pi eh'sohk
When is the next delivery (collection)?	<i>bila pula lagi surat-surat di-bawa ka-pada sahaya (di-himpun akan di-kirimkan) ?</i>	bee'lah poo'lah lah'-gee soo'raht soo'-raht di-bah'wah kah-pah'dah sah-hah'yah (di-him'-poon ah'kahn di-kee-rim'kahn) ?
At twelve (noon)	<i>pukul dua-bĕlas (tĕngah hari)</i>	poo'kool dooah b'lahs (ter'ngah hahree)
Ring up Mr. Brown	<i>minta tuan Brown</i>	min'tah tooahn brown
What is his (your) number?	<i>bĕrapa "number" dia (ĕngkau) ?</i>	b'rah'pah "number" deeah (erng'kow) ?

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
My number is . . .	"number" <i>sa-haya . . .</i>	"number" <i>sah-hah'-yah . . .</i>
Are you there?	<i>siapa itu?</i>	<i>seeah'pah ee'too?</i>
Is that Mr. Brown?	<i>tuan Brown-kah itu?</i>	<i>tooahn brown-kah ee'too?</i>
I will ring you up to-morrow	<i>esok-lah kita bër-chakap</i>	<i>eh-sohk'lah kee'tah ber-chah'kahp</i>
You are through	<i>sudah bër-sambong terus</i>	<i>soo'dah ber-sahm'-bohng t'roos</i>
What number do you want?	"number" <i>bërapa mahu?</i>	"number" <i>b'rah'pah mah'hoo?</i>
The line is engaged	<i>ada orang lain tèn-gah bër-chakap</i>	<i>ah'dah oh'rahng lin ter'ngah ber-chah'-kahp</i>

Shopping at the Native Shops (*Di-kédai Mëlayu*).

I want some sarongs, Javanese	<i>sahaya mahu kain batek, buatan Jawa</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah mah'-hoo kin bah'tehk, booah'tahn jah'wah</i>
These are not good	<i>ini kurang baik</i>	<i>ee'nee koo'rahng bik</i>
Have you any better ones?	<i>ada kah yang baik lagi?</i>	<i>ah-dah'kah yahng bik lah'gee?</i>
This is very dear	<i>ini banyak mahal</i>	<i>ee'nee bah'nyahk mah'hahl</i>
This wears well	<i>ini banyak tahan</i>	<i>ee'nee bah'nyahk tah'hahn</i>
I will guarantee it	<i>sahaya bërani jamin</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah b'rah'-nee jah'min</i>
I don't guarantee it	<i>sahaya tidak bërani jamin</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah tee'dahk b'rah'nee jah'min</i>
Where can I get silk sarongs?	<i>di-mana ada kain sarong sutëra?</i>	<i>di-mah'nah ah'dah kin sah'rohng soo'-t'rah?</i>
[want for this?]		<i>[ee'nee?]</i>
How much do you	<i>bërapa harga ini?</i>	<i>b'rah'pah hah'gah</i>
I paid \$12 for one	<i>sahaya beli dua</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah b'lee</i>
just like this last	<i>bëlas ringgit</i>	<i>dooah b'lahs ring'-git sah-hah'jah</i>
month	<i>sahaja sa-rupa dëngan ini bulan dëhulu</i>	<i>sah-roo'pah der-ngahn ee'nee boo'-lahn der-hoo'loo</i>

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
How much will you offer me for this?	<i>běrapa tuan bėrani bėli ini, tawār-lah?</i>	b'rah'pah tooahn b'rah'nee b'lee ee'-nee, tah-wahr'lah?
I cannot let you have it for that	<i>sahaya tidak boleh bagi dėngan harga itu</i>	sah-hah'yah tee'-dahk boh'leh bah'-gee der'ngahn hahr'-gah ee'too
May I choose for myself?	<i>boleh sahaya pileh sėndiri?</i>	boh'leh sah-hah'yah pee'-lehsern-dee'ree?
This is better than that	<i>baik ini lagi dari-pada itu</i>	bik ee'nee lah'gee dah'ree-pah'dah ee'too
I want ten sarongs	<i>sahaya mahu, sapuloh hėlai</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'hoo sah-poo'loh her-li'
Would you like to get some Bugis sarongs?	<i>tuan suka kain Bugis?</i>	tooahn soo'kah kin boo'gis?
This cloth is of German make	<i>ini kain buatan Jarman</i>	ee'nee kin booah'-tahn jah'r'mahn
Do you want anything else?	<i>lagi apa mahu, tuan?</i>	lah'gee ah'pah mah'-hoo tooahn?
That is all	<i>itu sahaja</i>	ee'too sah-hah'jah
I don't want any more	<i>sahaya tidak mahu lagi</i>	sah-hah'yah tee'dahk mah'hoo lah'gee

Shopkeepers with Native Customers

(*Bėrniaga dėngan Mėlayu*).

I want . . .	<i>sahaya mahu . . .</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'hoo
Show me some samples of your tweed cloth	<i>tunjok chontoh kain "tweed"</i>	toon'johk chohn'toh kin "tweed"
Let me have five yards of this	<i>kasi lima hela kain ini</i>	kah'see lee'mah heh'lah kin ee'nee
What is the lowest price?	<i>bėrapa harga mati?</i>	b'rah'pah hahr'gah mah'tee?
Can't you go lower than that?	<i>tidak boleh kurang lagi?</i>	tee'dahk boh'leh koo'rahng lah'gee?
Have you any ready-made suits?	<i>ada-kah baju sudah siap jahit?</i>	ah-dah'kah bah'joo soo'dah seeahp jah'hit?

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
This is too big (small)	<i>ini tĕrlampau bĕsar (kĕchil)</i>	ee'nee ter-lah'm'pow ber'sahr (ker'chil)
Have you seen chintz of these patterns?	<i>sudah-kah lihat kain chit bunga bagini?</i>	soo-dah'kah lee'haht kin chit boo'ngah bah-gee'nee?
This is good for making . . .	<i>ini elok buat . . .</i>	ee'nee eh'loh'k booah't . . .
How many yards do you want?	<i>bĕrapa hela mahu?</i>	b'rah'pah heh'lah mah'hoo?
What is the size of your . . .?	<i>bĕrapa bĕsar ĕnche punya . . .?</i>	b'rah'pah ber'sahr ern'cheh poo'nya...?
Would you like to see some crockery-ware of very beautiful patterns?	<i>ĕnche suka lihat pinggan mang- kok bunga-nya chantek-chantek?</i>	ern'cheh soo'kah lee'- haht ping'gahn mah'ng'koh'k boo'- ngah'nyah chahn'- teh'k chahn'teh'k?
Show me my bill	<i>bĕrapa kira-kira sahaya</i>	b'rah'pah kee'rah kee'rah sah-hah'- yah
Will you get these things packed?	<i>tolong bungkus ba- rang-barang ini?</i>	toh'loh'ng boong'- koos bah'rah'ng bah'rah'ng ee'nee?

Conversations for Miners (*Saudagar Lombong*).

Sir, I have dis- covered a very rich piece of mining land	<i>tuan, sahaya sudah jumpa sa-kĕping tanah yang tĕr- lalu elok isi-nya</i>	tooahn, sah-hah'yah soo'dah joom'pah sah-ker'ping tah'- nah yah'ng ter-lah'- loo eh'loh'k ee-see'- nyah
Is it far from here?	<i>jauh-kah dari sini?</i>	jowh'kah dah'ree see'nee? [jowh
Not very far	<i>tidak bĕrapa jauh</i>	tee'dah'k b'rah'pah
How do you get there?	<i>bagaimana pĕrgi ka-situ?</i>	bah'gi-mah'nah per'gee kah-see'- too?
By elephants	<i>dĕngan gajah</i>	der'ngahn gah'jah
How long will it take to reach the place?	<i>bĕrapa lama boleh sampai ka-tĕm- pat itu?</i>	b'rah'pah lah'mah boh'leh sahm'pi kah-term'paht ee'- too?

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Five days	<i>lima hari</i>	lee'mah hah'ree
When can you take me to the place?	<i>bila boleh engkau bawa sahaya ka- tempat itu?</i>	bee'lah boh'leh erng'- kow bah'wah sah- hah'yah kah-term'- pah't ee'too?
As soon as you give me an agree- ment to say that you pay me \$5,000 when the land is proved rich	<i>barang bila tuan buat surat per- janjian mēngaku bayar sama sa- haya lima ribu ringgit jika bē- tul tanah itu elok isi-nya</i>	bah'rahng bee'lah tooahn booaht soo'- raht per-jahn'jee'- ahn mer-ngah'koo bah'yahr sah'mah sah-hah'yah lee'- mah ree'boo ring'- git jee'kah ber-too' tah'nah ee'too eh'- lohk ee-see'nyah
What is the pro- bable area of the land?	<i>běrapa luas-nya lēbeh kurang tanah itu?</i>	b'rah'pah looahts'- nyah ler'beh koo'- rahng tah'nah ee'- too?
About 1,000 acres	<i>lēbeh kurang sa- ribu "acre"</i>	ler'beh koo'rahng sah-ree'boo "acre"
Come to Mr. . . . the lawyer's office	<i>mari pērgi "office lawyer" tuan . . .</i>	mah'ree per'gee "office lawyer" tooahn . . .
Be ready to-mor- row; we start at 6 a.m.	<i>siap esok, kita bēr- tolak pukul ēnam pagi</i>	seeahp eh'sohk, kee'- tah ber-toh'lahk poo'kool ernahm' pah'gee
Do you want to sub-lease this land?	<i>tuan mahu-kah kasi haptong tanah ini?</i>	tooahn mah-hoo'- kah kah'see hahp'- to'ng tah'nah ee'- nee?
What tribute will you pay me?	<i>běrapa cha'but tuan mahu bayar?</i>	b'rah'pah chah'boot tooahn mah'hoo bah'yahr?
I must prospect the land before I can offer you any terms	<i>sahaya mēsti pē- reksa tanah itu dēhulu, kēmudian sahaya boleh chakap</i>	sah-hah'yah mers'tee p'rehk'sah tah'nah ee'too der-hoo'loo, ker-moo'deeahn sah-hah'yah boh'- leh chah'kahp

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
How deep have you bored?	<i>běrapa dalam ěng-kau sudah korek?</i>	b'rah'pah dah'la'm erng'kow soo'dah koh'rehk? [kee
Twenty feet	<i>dua-puloh kaki</i>	dooah poo'loh kah'-
Have you struck the "karang" ¹ ?	<i>sudah-kah jumpa karang?</i>	soo-dah'kah joom'- pah kah'rahng?
Can you recruit coolies?	<i>boleh-kah chari kuli?</i>	boh-leh'kah chah'- ree koo'lee?
How many coolies do you want?	<i>běrapa kuli tuan mahu?</i>	b'rah'pah koo'lee tooahn mah'hoo?
I can get you 200 coolies in a fortnight	<i>sahaya boleh dapat dua ratus kuli di-dalam dua minggu</i>	sah-hah'yah boh'leh dah'pah't dooah rah'toos koo'lee di-dah'la'm dooah ming'goo
Can you find a man to buy this land?	<i>boleh-kah ěngkau chari orang běli tanah ini?</i>	boh-leh'kah erng'- kow chah'ree oh'- rahng b'lee tah'- nah ee'nee?
What commission will you pay me?	<i>běrapa "commis-sion" tuan kasi sama sahaya?</i>	b'rah'pah "commis-sion" tooahn kah'- see sah'mah sah-hah'yah?

Conversations for Planters (*Saudagar Kěbun*).

I want to open a plantation and plant rubber	<i>sahaya mahu buka kěbun tanam gětah</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'- hoo boo'kah ker'- boon tah'nahm ger'tah
Can you get me one hundred coolies?	<i>boleh-kah ěngkau chari sa-ratus kuli?</i>	boh-leh'kah erng'- kow chah'ree sah- rah'toos koo'lee?
Malays are no good as coolies	<i>kuli orang Mělayu kurang baik</i>	koo'lee oh'rahng mer-lah'yoo koo'- rahng bik
It is better to have Chinese as coolies	<i>lěbeh baik ambil kuli orang China</i>	ler'beh bik a'm'bil koo'lee oh'rahng chee'nah

¹ *Karang* is the local word for ore-deposits.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
I want the Malays to clear the jungle	<i>sahaya mahu orang Melayu potong hutan</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'hoo oh'rahng mer-lah'-yoo poh'tohng hoo'-tahn
I will do the work on contract	<i>sahaya boleh borong kerja itu</i>	sah-hah'yah boh'leh boh'rohng ker'-jah ee'-too
How much do you want per acre to cut down and burn?	<i>běrapa ěngkau mahu satu "acre" těbang těbas sam-pai bakar?</i>	b'rah'pah erng'kow mah'hoo sah'too "acre" ter'bahng ter'bahs sah'm'pi bah'kah?
Where is the land?	<i>di-mana tanah itu?</i>	di-mah'nah tah'nah ee'too?
It is two miles from the town of . .	<i>dua batu dari pėkan . . .</i>	dooah bah'too dah'-ree per'kahn . .
Can you show me the place?	<i>boleh-kah tunjokkan tanah itu sama sahaya?</i>	boh-leh'kah toon-johk'kahn tah'nah ee'too sah'mah sah-hah'yah?
I want \$20 per acre	<i>sahaya mahu dua puluh ringgit satu "acre"</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'hoo dooah poo'loh ring'-git sah'too "acre"
That is very dear	<i>itu banyak mahal</i>	ee'too bah'-nyahk mah'hahl
Rice is now very dear, sir, and coolies want high wages	<i>běras mahal sėka-rang, tuan; kuli mahu gaji lěbeh</i>	b'rahs mah'hahl s'kah'rahng, tooahn, koo'lee mah'hoo gah'jee ler'beh
We had a good burn	<i>elok hangus-nya rěba kita</i>	eh'lohk hah'ngoos-nyah rer'bah kee'tah
This is a bad burn, and you have to lop the branches and burn them	<i>ini tidak elok hangus-nya, ěngkau městi pěrui</i>	ee'nee tee'dahk eh'-lohk hah'ngoos-nyah, erng'kow mers'tee p'roon
How many men do you require?	<i>běrapa orang mahu pakai?</i>	b'rah'pah oh'rahng mah'hoo pah'ki?
Six men are wanted for road-work	<i>sahaya mahu ěnam orang buat jalan</i>	sah-hah'-yah mah'hoo 'nahm oh'rahng booah't jah'lahn

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Send six men to help the carpenters	<i>hantar ěnam orang mĕnolong tukang</i>	<i>hahn'tahr 'nahm oh'-rahng mer-noh'-lohng too'kahng</i>
Take ten men to build the bridge	<i>bawa sa-puloh orang mĕmbuat titi</i>	<i>bah'wah sah-poo'loh oh'rahng merm'-booah't tee-tee</i>
What kind of soil is there at that place?	<i>bagaimana rupa tanah-nya di-tĕmpat itu?</i>	<i>bah'gi-mah'nah roo'-pah tah-nah'nyah di-term'paht ee'too?</i>
This is exceedingly hard ground	<i>tanah ini tĕrlampau kĕras</i>	<i>tah'nah ee'nee ter-lahm'pow k'rahs</i>
Come here with your hoe	<i>mari sini bawa changkul</i>	<i>mah'ree see'nee bah'-wah chahng'kool</i>
Bring it here	<i>bawa sini</i>	<i>bah'wah see'nee</i>
Don't dig there	<i>jangan gali di-situ</i>	<i>jah'ngahn gah'lee di-see'too</i>
The hoe will break	<i>nanti patah changkul itu</i>	<i>nahn'tee pah'tah chahng'kool ee'too</i>
The space is not sufficient	<i>tidak cukup luas tĕmpat itu</i>	<i>tee'dahk choo'koop looahs term'paht ee'too</i>
Measure a foot and a half (five feet and a half)	<i>sukat tĕngah dua kaki (tĕngah ěnam kaki)</i>	<i>soo'kaht ter'ngah dooah kah'kee (ter'-ngah 'nahm kah'kee)</i>
Level thirty feet further back	<i>ratakan tiga puloh kaki lagi ka-bĕlakang</i>	<i>rah-tah'kahn tee'gah poo'loh kah'kee lah'gee kah-b'lah'-kahng</i>
Must the work be done to-day?	<i>hĕndak di-habiskan sa-hari ini jugakah kĕrja ini?</i>	<i>hern'dahk di-hah-bis'kahn sah-hah'-ree ee'nee joo-gah'-kah ker'jah ee'nee?</i>
I shall come frequently and see how the work is progressing	<i>sahaya nanti datang sĕlalu mĕmĕreksa kĕrja itu</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah nahn'tee dah'tahng ser-lah'-loo mer-m'rehk-sah ker'jah ee'too</i>
Bring the chain	<i>bawa rantai</i>	<i>bah'wah rahn'ti</i>
Fasten it firmly	<i>ikat kuat-kuat</i>	<i>ee'kaht kooah't-kooah't</i>
How many coolies have you?	<i>bĕrapa kuli kĕrja sama ĕngkau?</i>	<i>b'rah'pah koo'leeker'-jah sah'mah erng'-kow?</i>

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
How many of them are women and children?	<i>běrapa orang kanak-kanak dan pěrěmpuan di-dalam itu?</i>	b'rah'pah oh'rahng kah'nahk kah'nahk dahn p'rerm'pooahn di-dah'lahm ee'too?
How long have they been with you?	<i>běrapa lama sudah dia-orang bėkěrja sama ěngkau?</i>	b'rah'pah lah'mah soo'dah deeah oh'-rahng ber-ker'jah sah'mah erng'kow?
Are they good workers?	<i>boleh-kah tahan kěrja-nya?</i>	boh-leh'kah tah'hahn ker-jah'nyah?
If you work for me, you must be diligent, orderly, and obedient	<i>jikalau ěngkau kěrja sama sahaya, hěndak-lah ěngkau rajin dan elok-elok pěrangai, lagi jangan bantah hukum</i>	jee-kah'low erng'kow ker'jah sah'mah sah-hah'yah, herndahk'-lah erng'kow rah'jin dahn eh'lohk eh'lohk p'rah'ngi, lah'gee jah'ngahn bahn'tah hoo'koom
Call in the coolies	<i>panggil balek sěmua kuli</i>	pahng'gil bah'lehk ser'mooah koo'lee
Muster them near the bungalow	<i>suroh dia-orang bėrhimpun dėkat rumah</i>	soo'roh deeah oh'-rahng ber-him'poon der'kaht roo'mah
You have only done half a day's work	<i>yang ěngkau sudah kan ini kěrja sa-těngah hari sahaja</i>	yahng erng'kow soo-dah'kahn ee'nee ker'jah sah-ter'ngah hah'ree sah-hah'jah
Take all the tools	<i>bawa sěmua pėrkakas</i>	bah'wah ser-mooah per-kah'kaks
Go to the hill	<i>pėrgi ka-bukit</i>	per'gee kah-boo'kit
Each man must dig fifty holes a day	<i>di-dalam sa-hari tiap-tiap sa-orang městi korek lima-puloh lobang</i>	di-dah'lahm sah-hah'-ree teeahp teeahp sah-oh'rahng mers'-tee koh'rehk lee'mah poo'loh loh'bahng
Prepare a nursery for the seeds	<i>buat sěmaian těm-pat sěmai bėneh</i>	booah't ser-mah'yahn term'paht ser'mi ber'neh
Water the seeds every morning	<i>siram bėneh itu tiap-tiap pagi</i>	see'rahm ber'neh ee'-too teeahp-teeahp pah'gee

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Have the seeds sprouted?	<i>sudah-kah tumbuh bēneh itu?</i>	soo-dah'kah toom'-boh ber'neh ee'too?
Go and fetch the plants from the nursery	<i>pērgi ambil pokok di-tēmpat sēmaian</i>	per'gee ahm'bil poh'-kohk di-term'paht ser-mah'yahn
Take up the plants with the earth	<i>chabut pokok itu dēngan tanah-tanah-nya</i>	chah'boot poh'kohk ee'too der'ngahn tah'nah-tah'nah-nyah
Take care when you are pulling them up not to injure the roots	<i>jaga baik-baik bila mēnchabut janggan putus akar-nya</i>	jah'gah bik bik bee'-lah mern-chah'boot jah'ngahn poo'toos ah'kahr-nyah
Do not pull up the plants	<i>jangan chabut pokok itu</i>	jah'ngahn chah'boot poh'kohk ee'too
Mark the place where you must dig	<i>taroh tanda tēmpat yang hēndak di-korek itu</i>	tah'roh tahn'dah term'paht yahng hern'dahk di-koh'-rehk ee'too
Trample the earth down	<i>pijak tanah itu</i>	pee'jahk tah'nah ee'-too
The dug-out earth is useless; put in only new earth	<i>tanah yang di-korek itu tidak bērguna; masokkan tanah baharu sahaja</i>	tah'nah yahng di-koh'rehk ee'too tee'dahk ber-goo'-nah; mah-sohk'-kahn tah'nah bah-hah'roo sah-hah'-jah
What do you want?	<i>apa ēngkau mahu?</i>	ah'pah erng'kow mah'hoo?
I want a job, sir	<i>sahaya minta kērja, tuan</i>	sah-hah'yah min'tah ker'jah, tooahn
Can you build coolie-lines?	<i>boleh-kah ēngkau buat bangsal kuli?</i>	boh'leh kah erng'kow booah't bahng'sahl koo'lee?
How much do you want to build one like this?	<i>bērapa ēngkau mahu mēmbuat bangsal sapērti ini?</i>	b'rah'pah erng'kow mah'hoo merm'-booah't bahng'sahl sah-per'tee ee'nee?
I shall bring you my estimate to-morrow	<i>esok sahaya nanti bawa kira-kira</i>	eh'sohk sah-hah'yah nahn'tee bah'wah kee'rah kee'rah

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Your estimate is too high	<i>harga di-dalam kira-kira engkau itu tinggi sangat</i>	hah'rah di-dah'lahm kee'rah kee'rah erng'kow ee'too ting'gee sah'- ngaht
Can you tap?	<i>tahu-kah engkau memotong getah?</i>	tah-hoo'kah erng'kow mer-moh'tohng ger'tah?
I was a tapper for five years	<i>sahaya sudah kerja potong getah lima tahun</i>	sah-hah'yah soo'dah ker'jah poh'tohng ger'tah lee'mah tah'hoon
Where were you before?	<i>di-mana kerja dahulu?</i>	di-mah'nah ker'jah der-hoo'loo?
Under Mr. . . .	<i>sama tuan . . .</i>	sah'mah tooahn . . .
Have you a character?	<i>ada surat?</i>	ah'dah soo'raht?
I have lost it, sir	<i>sudah hilang, tuan</i>	soo'dah hee'lahng, tooahn
I shall try you for a month	<i>boleh sahaya coba sa-bulan</i>	boh'leh sah-hah'yah choo'bah sah-boo'- lahn
You have damaged this tree by cutting it right to the cambium	<i>engkau sudah ro-sakkan pokok ini, habis engkau potong sampai ka-isi-nya</i>	erng'kow soo'dah roh-sahk-kahn poh'kohk ee'nee, hah'bis erng'kow poh'tohng sahm'- pi kah-ee-see' nyah
I will cut your wages	<i>sahaya potong gaji engkau</i>	sah-hah'yah poh'- tohng gah'jee erng'kow
Why were you late?	<i>mengapa engkau lambat?</i>	mer-ngah'pah erng'- kow lahm'baht?
I have fever, sir, and I want leave	<i>sahaya demam, tuan; minta chuti</i>	sah-hah'yah der'- mahm', tooahn, min'-tah choo'- tee
Ask the doctor for some quinine	<i>minta sama tuan "doctor" ubat "quinine"</i>	min'tah sah'-mah tooahn "doctor" oo'baht "quinine"

Doctors with Patients (*"Doctor" dengan orang sakit*).

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
What is the matter with you?	<i>apa sakit?</i>	ah'pah sah'kit?
I don't know, sir	<i>tidak tahu, tuan</i>	tee'dahk tah'hoo, tooahn
Where do you feel the pain?	<i>di-mana rasa sakit?</i>	di-mah'nah rah-sah sah'kit?
All over my body	<i>sa-luroh badan, sahaya</i>	sah-loo'roh bah'dahn sah-hah'yah
What does the pain feel like?	<i>bagaimana rasa sakit-nya?</i>	bah'gi-mah-nah rah'-sah sah'kit-nyah?
It is burning like fire	<i>panas rasa terbakar</i>	pah'nahs rah'sah ter-bah'kahr
Show me your tongue	<i>tunjok lidah</i>	toon'johk lee'dah
Are your bowels as usual?	<i>përut engkau ada jalan betul-kah?</i>	p'root erng'kow ah'-dah jah'lahn ber-tool'kah?
I have not had a motion for two days	<i>sudah dua hari sahaya tidak buang ayer</i>	soo'dah dooah hah'-ree sah-hah'yah tee'dahk booahng ah'yer
How long have you been ill?	<i>bërapa lama sudah engkau sakit?</i>	b'rah'pah lah'mah soo'dah erng'kow sah'kit?
A week	<i>sa-minggu</i>	sah-ming'goo
Can you sleep at nights?	<i>malam boleh-kah engkau tidur?</i>	mah'lahm boh'-leh'-kah erng'kow tee'-door?
I perspire when I am asleep	<i>bërpëloh sahaya waktu tidur</i>	ber-p'loh'sah-hah'yah wahk'too tee'door
Do you lose your appetite?	<i>engkau makan sëdap-kah mulut?</i>	erng'kow mah'kahn ser-dahp'kah moo'-loot?
I have no appetite	<i>tidak ada nafsu sahaya hendak makan</i>	tee'dahk ah'dah nahf'-soo sah-hah'yah hern'-dahk mah'-kahn
Let me feel your pulse	<i>kasi sahaya rasa nadi</i>	kah'see sah-hah'yah rah'sah nah'dee

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Do you like to be treated in the hospital?	<i>mahu-kah engkau dudok bërubat di-dalam "hospital"?</i>	mah-hoo'kah erng'-kow doo'dohk ber-oo'baht di-dah'-lahm "hospital"?
I should like to do so, but I hear I cannot get good food in the hospital	<i>suka juga sahaya, tuan, tetapi sahaya dëngar makanan di-"hospital" tidak baik</i>	soo'kah joo'gah 'sah-hah'yah, tooahn, ter-tah'pee sah-hah'yah der-ngahr' mah-kah'nahn di-"hospital" tee'-dahk bik
We have Malay cooks to prepare the food there, so that you need not be anxious about things forbidden by your religion	<i>orang Mëlayu masak makanan di-situ, jangan-lah risau fasal bër-champur makan bëndà yang haram</i>	oh'rahng mer-lah'yoo mah'sahk mah-kah'-nahn di-see'too, jah-ngahn'lah ree'sow fah'sahl berr-chahm'poor mah'-kahn bern'dah yahng hah'rahm
I don't mean that, but the Malay cooks do not prepare the food as clean as it should be	<i>bukan bagitu, tuan, tetapi masak orang Mëlayu itu kurang bërseh</i>	boo'kahn bah-gee'too, tooahn, ter-tah'pee mah'sahk oh'rahng mer-lah'yoo ee'too koo'rahng ber-seh
The rice they give looks as if it was not washed properly before being cooked	<i>nasi-nya itu rupa saperti tidak bër-basoh bër-as-nya</i>	nah-see'nyah ee'too roo'pah sah-per'tee tee'dahk ber-bah'-soh b'rahs'nyah
I will see to that immediately	<i>sahaya nanti siasat fasal itu dëngan sègëra-nya</i>	sah-hah'yah nahn'tee seeah'saht fah'sahl ee'too dëngahn serg'rah'nyah
Take a spoonful of this medicine three times a day before (after) meals	<i>makan ubat ini satu chamcha sa-kali makan, tiga kali sa-hari sa-bëlum (sudah) makan</i>	mah'kahn oo'baht ee'-nee sah'too chahm'-chah sah-kah'lee mah'kahn, tee'gah kah'lee sah-hah'ree sah-b'loom (soo'-dah) mah'kahn

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Shake the bottle well before using	<i>gonchang botol tat-kala hëndak makan ubat-nya</i>	gohn'chahng boh'tohl taht-kah'lah hern'-dahk mah'kan oo-bah't'nyah
For external use only	<i>ubat sapu sahaja</i>	oo'bah't sah'poo sah-hah'-jah
Poison	<i>rachun</i>	rah'choon
How do you feel now?	<i>ada-kah kurang sah kit itu rasa-nya?</i>	ah-dah'kah koo'rahng sah'kit ee'too rah-sah'-nyah?
I feel much better	<i>ada kurang-nya</i>	ah'dah koo-rahng'-nyah
Just the same	<i>tidak ada kurang-nya</i>	tee'dahk ah'dah koo-rahng'nyah
My little baby is dangerously ill; could you come to my place and see him?	<i>anak sahaya sakit tērok; boleh-kah tuan pērgi mēlihat-nya di-ru-mah sahaya?</i>	ah'nahk sah-hah'yah sah'kit t'rohk'; boh-leh'kah tooahn per'gee mer-lee-hah't'nyah di-roo'mah sah-hah'yah?
What is the matter with him?	<i>apa sakit-nya?</i>	ah'pah sah'kit-nyah?
It is convulsion	<i>sawan, tuan</i>	sah'wahn, tooahn
Pour plenty of water over him until he recovers	<i>tuang ayer banyak-banyak di-atas-nya sahingga dia sēmbah</i>	tooahng ah'yer bah'-nyahk bah'nyahk di-ah-tahs'nyah sah-hing'gah deeah serm'boh
I know Malays believe it is the devils that make the child ill; but it is not so	<i>sahaya tahu orang Mēlayu pērchaya budak itu tēr-kēna hantu, kata-nya itu-lah yang mēnyēbabbkan-nya sakit; tētapi yang sa-bēnar-nya pukan bagitu</i>	sah-hah'yah tah'hoo oh'rahng mer-lah'-yoo per-chah'yah boo'dahk ee'too ter-ker'nah hahn'too, kah-tah'-nyah ee-too'lah yahng mer-nyer-bahb'kahn-nyah sah'kit; ter-tah'pee yahng sah-ber-nahr'nyah boo'-kahn bah-gee'too

ENGLISH.

MALAY (ROMANIZED).

PRONUNCIATION.

If you see that his bowels are regular and that he gets plenty of fresh air, the child will be healthy

jikalau engkau jaga jangan meragam buang ayer-nya dan bawa dia selalu makan angin udara yang baik, bolehlah sihat kanak-kanak itu

jee-kah'low erng'kow jah'gah jah'ngahn mer-rah'gahm boo-ahng ah'yer-nyah dahn bah'wah deeah ser-lah'loo mah'kahn ah'ngin oo-dah'rah yahng bik, boh-leh'lah see'haht kah'nahk kah'nahk ee'too dahn-lah'gee, jah'-ngahn sah-kah'lee kah'lee b'ree kah'-nahk kah'nahk mah'kahn ber-ler-beh' ler-beh'-hahn, beeah'r'lah bertent'loo wahk-too'-nyah

Also, never overfeed the babies, but give them food at specified times

dan-lagi, jangan sa-kali-kali beri kanak-kanak makan berlebih-lebihan, biar-lah bertentu waktu-nya

dahn-lah'gee, jah'-ngahn sah-kah'lee kah'lee b'ree kah'-nahk kah'nahk mah'kahn ber-ler-beh' ler-beh'-hahn, beeah'r'lah bertent'loo wahk-too'-nyah

Conversations connected with the Police

(Përchakapan orang "Police").

Where is the police-station?
Who is in charge?
I want to make a report
What is it about?
Do you suspect anyone?
I suspect my servant

*di-mana rumah pasong?
siapa ketua?
sahaya mahu mën-gadu
fasal apa?
ada-kah shak
siapa-siapa?
sahaya shak orang gaji sahaya*

di-mah'nah roo'mah pah'sohng?
seeah'pah ker-tooah?
sah-hah-yah mah'hoo mer-ngah'doo fah'sahl ah'pah?
ah-dah'kah shahk seeah'pahseeah'pah?
sah-hah'yah shahk oh'rahng gah'jee sah-hah'yah boh-leh'kah erng'kow ker'nah per-nyah'-noon ee'too?
tee'dahk, deeah oh'-rahng pah'ki toh'-peng di-moo-kah'-nyah

Can you recognize the robbers?

boleh-kah engkau kenal pënyamun itu?

No, they had masks on

tidak, dia orang pakai topeng di-muka-nya

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
A case of theft	<i>pěrkara churi</i>	per-kah'rah choo'ree
A case of robbery	<i>pěrkara samun</i>	per-kah'rah sah'moon
I want six constables to go with me to the scene of the robbery	<i>sahaya mahu ěnam orang mata-mata pěrgi sama sahaya ka-těmpat orang kěna samun itu</i>	sah-hah'yah mah'hoo 'nahm oh'rahng mah'tah mah'tah per'gee sah'mah sah-hah'yah kah-term'pahť oh'rahng ker'nah sah'moon ee'too
Bring twelve rounds of ammunition each	<i>bawa dua-bělas kěrtus pěluru masing-masing</i>	bah'wah dooah b'lahs ker'toos p'loo-roo mah'sing-mah'sing
I see footmarks going this way	<i>sahaya nampak bėkas jajak orang bėrjalan ka-sa-bělah sini</i>	sah-hah'yah nahm'-pahť ber'kahs jee'-jahť oh'rahng ber-jah'lahn kah-sah'-b'lah see'nee
The robbers must be hiding somewhere about here	<i>pěnyamun itu těntu ada bėrsěmbunyi dėkat-dėkat sini</i>	per-nyah'moon ee-too tern'too ah'dah ber-serm-boon'yee der'kahť der'kahť see'nee
Shoot them in the legs if they show fight	<i>tembak kaki-nya jikalau dia-orang mėlawan</i>	tem'-bahť kah-kee'-nyah jee-kah'low deeah oh'rahng merlah'wahn
I come to give you the information that gambling is going on	<i>sahaya datang měmběri tahu ka-pada tuan fasal orang bėrjudi</i>	sah-hah'yah dah'-tahng merm'b'ree tah'hoo kah-pah'-dah tooahn fah'-sahť oh'rahng berjoo'dee
Where is it? [Mr.-	<i>di-mana?</i>	di-mah'nah?
At the house of	<i>di-rumah ěnche . . .</i>	di-roo'mah ern'cheh . .
It has been going on for quite a long time	<i>sudah lama orang-orang itu bėrjudi</i>	soo'dah lah'mah oh'-rahng-oh'-rahng ee'too berjoo'dee
Many people are now ruined	<i>banyak orang yang sudah rosak</i>	bah'nyahť oh'rahng yahng soo'dah roh'-sahť

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Some have pawned their wives' jewellery, others mortgaged their land	<i>sa-tengah orang menggadaikan barang-barang istéri-nya, sa- tengah mengga- daikan tanah- nya</i>	<i>sah-ter'ngah oh'rahng merng'gah-di'kahn bah'rahng bah'rahng is-t'ree'nyah, sah- ter'ngah merng'gah- di'kahn tah-nah'- nyah'</i>
Why has not this been reported to me before?	<i>mengapa tidak di- adukan fasal ini ka-pada sa- haya dēhulu?</i>	<i>mer-ngah'pah tee'- dahk di-ah-doo'kahn fah'sahl ee'nee kah- pah'dah sah-hah'- yah der-hoo'loo?</i>
Those who take part in it are all influential people	<i>orang-orang yang bermain itu se- mula-nya orang bernama-nama sahaja</i>	<i>oh'rahng-oh'rahng yahng ber-min' ee'- too ser-mooah'nyah oh'rahng ber-nah'- mah nah'-mah sah- hah'-jah</i>
The best time to arrest them is 2 o'clock in the morning, that is, when they least expect it	<i>yang elok-nya me- nangkap dia- orang itu pukul dua pagi, ya-itu masa yang tidak di-sangka-nya</i>	<i>yahng eh-lohk'nyah mer-nahng'kahp deeah oh'rahng ee'- too poo'kool dooah pah'gee, yah-ee'too mah'sah yahng tee'- dahk di-sahng- kah'-nyah</i>
You know how cunning these people are	<i>tuan ma'alum-lah, orang-orang ini chērdek sangat</i>	<i>tooahn ma'a-loom'- lah, oh'rahng oh'rahng ee'nee cherr'dehk sah'- ngah</i>
I come to bail out the man just arrested	<i>sahaya datang hēn- dak mēnjamin orang yang ba- haru kena tang- kap itu</i>	<i>sah-hah'yah dah'- tahng hern'dahk mern-jah'min oh'- rahng yahng bah- hah'roo ker'nah tahng'kahp ee'too</i>
You have to give a security of \$100 cash	<i>engkau mesti kasi jamin wang tunai sa-ratus ringgit</i>	<i>erng'kow mers'tee kah'see jah'min wahng too'ni sah- rah'toos ring'git</i>

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
I have no cash now, but I have landed property worth \$1,000	<i>sahaya tidak ada wang tunai sē-karang, tētapī sahaya ada harta tanah harga sariibu ringgit</i>	sah-hah'yah tee'dahk ah'dah wahng too'- ni s'kah'rahng, ter- tah'pee sah-hah'yah ah'dah hahr'tah tah'nah hahr'gah sah-ree'boo ring'git
Very well, then, if the chief in your village will declare that you are a man of substance, I will let you bail out that man	<i>baik-lah, jikalau pēnghulu¹ ēngkau boleh mēngatakan ēngkau ada bērharta, bolehlah sahaya kasi ēngkau jamin orang itu</i>	bik'lah, jee-kah'low perng-hoo'looerng'- kow boh'leh mer- ngah'koo mer-ngah- tah'kahn erng'kow ah'dah ber-hahr'- tah, boh-leh'lah sah-hah'yah kah'- see erng'kow jah'- min oh'rahng ee'too'
[be heard? When will the case The case will be heard on Mon- day at 10 a.m.	<i>bila bichara? bichara pada hari Ithnin pukul sa- puluh pagi</i>	bee'lah bi-chah'rah? bi-chah'rah pah'dah hah'ree Ith'nin poo'kool sah-poo'- loh pah'gee

A Case-trial in Court (*Bichara di-"Court"*).

What is your name? [name?	<i>apa nama?</i>	ah'pah nah'mah?
Your father's	<i>bin?</i>	bin?
Your occupation?	<i>kēja?</i>	ker'jah?
Where do you live?	<i>di-mana tinggal?</i>	di-mah'nah ting'gahl?
Speak louder	<i>chakap kuat sēdikit</i>	chah'kahp kooah ser-dee'kit
On Wednesday morning the accused's buffalo came into my rice-field and destroyed my rice	<i>hari rabbu pagi, kērbau orang yang kena adu ini masok bēndang sahaya dan di-rosakkan-nya padi sahaya</i>	hah'ree rahb'boo pah'- gee, ker'bow oh'- rahng yahng ker'- nah ah'doo ee'nee mah'sohk bern'- dahng sah-hah'yah dahk di-roh-sahk'- kahn-nyah pah'dee sah-hah'yah

¹ *Pēnghulu* is the Malay designation for a village chief.

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
I went to accused's house and asked him to pay me for the damage done by his buffalo	<i>kēmudian sahaya pergi ka rumah-nya mēminta ganti kērugian sahaya yang di-perbuat oleh kēr-bau-nya</i>	ker-moo'deeahn' sah-hah'yah per'gee kah-roo-mah'nyah mer-min'tah gahn'-tee ker-roo-gee'ahn sah-hah'yah yahng di-per-booah't oh'-leh ker-bow'nyah
He refused to pay me anything	<i>tidak dia mahu mēmbayar satu "cent" pun</i>	tee'dahk deeah mah'-hoo merim-bah'yahr sah'too "cent" poon
So I told him that I would take the matter into court	<i>jadi sahaya kata ka-pada-nya sahaya mahu bawa bichara di-dalam "Court"</i>	jah'dee sah-hah'yah kah'tah kah-pah-dah'nyah sah-hah'-yah mah'hoo bah'-wah bi-chah'rah di-dah'lahm "Court"
At this he lost his temper and began to scold and assault me	<i>jadi hilang 'akal-nya di-maki-nya sahaya lalu di-pukul-nya</i>	jah'dee hee'lahng 'ah-kah'nyah, di-mah-kee'nyah sah-hah'-yah lah'loo di-poo-kool'nyah
Did you fence your rice-field?	<i>ada-kah engkau pagar bēndang engkau?</i>	ah-dah'kah erng'kow pah'gahr bern'-dahng erng'kow?
I did ; but the fence was broken down by the same buffalo some time ago	<i>ada sahaya pagar, tuan, tētapī su-dah di-pēchah-kan oleh kērbaū itu jua sēdikit hari dēhulu</i>	ah'dah sah-hah'yah pah'gahr, tooahn, ter-tah'pee soo'dah di-per-chah'kahn oh'leh ker'bow ee'-too jooah ser-dee'kit hah'ree der-hoo'loo
Why didn't you come to the court first to summons the accused before you ever went to his house?	<i>mēngapa engkau tidak datang dē-hulu di-"Court" mēngambil "summons" sa-bēlum engkau pergi ka-rumah orang yang kēna adu ini?</i>	mer-ngah'pah erng'-kow tee'dahk dah'-tahng der-hoo'loo di-"Court" mer-ngahm'bil "summons" sah-b'loom erng'kow per'gee kah-roo'mah oh'-rahng yahng ker'-nah ah'doo ee'nee?

ENGLISH.	MALAY (ROMANIZED).	PRONUNCIATION.
Probably when you went to his house you provoked him first with bad language, so he assaulted you	<i>barangkali engkau pergi ka-rumah-nya engkau maki dia dēhulu, itu-lah sebab di-pukul-nya engkau</i>	bah'rahng-kah'lee erng'kow per'gee kah-roo-mah'nyah erng'kow mah'kee deeah der-hoo'loo; ee-too'lah ser'bahb di-poo'kool'nyah erng'kow
Have you any witness?	<i>ada engkau bawa saksi?</i>	ah'dah erng'kow bah'-wah sah'k'see?
My witness is ill, so he cannot attend	<i>saksi sahaya sakit, dia tidak boleh hadlir</i>	sah'k'see sah-hah'yah sah'kit, deeah tee'-dah'k boh'leh hah'-dheer
Did you subpoena him?	<i>ada engkau ambil "subpœna" atas-nya?</i>	ah'dah erng'kow ah'm'bil "subpœna" ah'tahs-nyah?
The case is postponed till the 21st inst.	<i>bichara ini di-tang-gohkan sampai dua-puluh satu hari-bulan ini</i>	bi-chah'rah ee'nee di-tahng-goh'kahn sahm'pi dooah poo'-loh sah'too hah'ree boo'lahn ee'nee

Money (Wang).

PAPER.—Notes of 50, 10, 5, and 1 dollars, issued by the Government of the Straits Settlements, are in common circulation throughout British Malaya, and notes of a higher value are also issued. (Notes of 25 and 10 cents were put in temporary circulation during the War.)

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16 tahlils	= 1 kati ($1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.)
100 katis	= 1 pikul ($133\frac{1}{3}$ lb.)
3 pikuls	= 1 bahara (400 lb.)
40 pikuls	= 1 koyan ($5333\frac{1}{3}$ lb. or 2 tons 7 cwt. 2 qr. $13\frac{1}{3}$ lb.)

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1 saga	= $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains
12 sagas	= 1 mayam ($1\frac{3}{4}$ dwts.)
16 mayams	= 1 bongkal ($1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)
12 bongkals	= 1 kati ($1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.)

For LINEAL, SUPERFICIAL, and CUBIC MEASURES the English system is in use. The Malay equivalents of the English names are as follow:—

ENGLISH.	MALAY.	ENGLISH.	MALAY.
<i>inch</i>	inchi	<i>fathom</i>	děpa
<i>foot</i>	kaki	<i>mile</i>	batu
<i>yard</i>	hela	<i>square</i>	pěrsěgi

For CLOTH MEASURE also the English system is in use. The Malay names are respectively:—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, 1 hěsta; 1 yard, 1 hela; $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards, 1 kabong.

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